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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 71— BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

One Lakh "Red Shirts" To March On Congress Pandal

MAHATMA & CONGRESS LEADERS REACH KARACHI

Working Committee & Participation In R. T. Conference

"GANDHIJI WILL CARRY THE DAY IN SPITE OF OPPOSITION"

SEN GUPTA & Dr. SATYAPAL CONFER WITH YOUNG MEN

Unparalleled Demonstrations 'En Route': Crowds Uncontrollable.

(From Our Special Representative)

KARACHI, March 25.

Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and party arrived here this morning from Delhi. The party included Mrs. Gandhi, Miss Slade Pt. Malaviya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjt. Rajgopalachariar, Dr. Pattazi Sitaramaiya, Sjts. Brelvi and Mahadev Desai, Swami Anand, Pt. Govind Malaviya, Mr. Devidas Gandhi, Pt. Shamlal Nehru, Mrs. Uma Nehru, Acharya, Kirplani, Pt. Krishnakant Malaviya, Mr. Mongeji and Mr. Farid Ansari. On way throughout night and day at every station vast uncontrollable crowds including women and children besieged the carriages of Gandhiji, Jawaharlal and Vallabhbhai. People climbed upon footboards of the running train. At one station one man fell down, and had his foot severed. He was taken in Dr. Ansari's compartment. Dr. Ansari treated him. Gandhiji and other leaders got out at a station ten miles from Karachi, where they were received by the Chairman and members of the Reception Committee.

A FUTILE OPPOSITION.

A group of red-shirts volunteers sought to create trouble by asking Gandhiji to go back as he, they said, had not been able to save Bhagat Singh. Gandhiji received them with his characteristic smile. Gandhiji and party were then taken to the Congress Nagar in cars.

Will Gandhiji Retain His Hold?

YOUTHS AND IRISH PARALLEL.

KARACHI, March 25.

"Lord Irwin is anxiously watching the Karachi Congress and vote against Gandhi-Irwin settlement might mean vote in favour of die-hards in England and India." This is the question uppermost in the minds of Congress people who have travelled by the Karachi Mail to-day. But if public demonstrations are an index of public feelings then it may safely be predicted that Gandhiji will carry the day inspite of the untimely execution of Bhagat Singh and his comrades at Lahore.

Never in the history of the Congress, the retiring President and the President-elect and practically whole of Congress Working Committee travelled by the same train. There were Gandhiji, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Dr. Pattabhy Sitaramayya, Pandit Malaviya, Sardar Sardul Singh, Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, Rajagopalachariar, Dr. Syed Mahomud, Aney, Dr. Alam, S. A. Brelvi, Faridul Haq Ansari, and Pershotamdas Tandon. But from the moment they left Delhi they hardly had any rest. For all along the route and even on out of way stations thousands were seen waiting for hours to catch a glimpse of Gandhi and the Congress leaders.

People walked a good part of 60 miles and women predominated among the crowd which collected on the wayside stations.

HOW LEADERS RECEIVED SAD NEWS.

All along the route there was no hostile demonstration till Malir was reached this morning. When news of the execution was broken to them. Most of them took off their caps and turbans. Gandhiji advised them to go back and observe hartals and take out mourning processions but show no trace of anger. With child-like faith they turned back to their homes such was magic in his words.

REVOLT AGAINST GANDHIJI?

Among the Congressmen on the train the question constantly asked was whether the execution of Bhagat Singh would retain Gandhiji's hold over the Congress. The delegates from Bengal and the Punjab threaten to go against him in body and unit-United Provinces may not side with him either. They also believe that Gandhiji will blunder through and turn the tide at the eleventh hour.

YOUTHS AND IRISH PARALLEL.

The younger generation may not see eye to eye with him but they do not appear to be prepared to alienate him from the Congress. It is not generally known that Gandhiji did what lies in human power to save Bhagat Singh but resentment against Gandhiji is that he did not make it condition precedent to truce. Youths take their stand on the Irish parallel when Mr. De Valera refused to enter into negotiations with Mr. Lloyd George unless O'dugan and Mac Goman condemned to death were released and Mr. Lloyd George had given in. But even the Left-wingers who opposed Gandhiji at Lahore do not advocate the breaking of truce over the issue of executions alone. "With the best of Intentions Lord Irwin is powerless before organised bureaucracy" is also borne in mind and "if the settlement is reversed over this issue it might be playing into the hands of bureaucracy who, are opposed to any constitutional advance which transfer of power to people". But they are also keen terms of settlement be fully carried out from both sides and if the Government does not fulfil their obligations Civil Disobedience should be resumed with proper notice.

ONE UNFORTUNATE VICTIM.

Due to tremendous rush all along the route several people received minor injuries while several were actually saved being crushed under the wheels of the train. One serious accident, however, could not be prevented. At Hindukot station one man while alighting from the footboard when the train was in motion fell down and had his leg crushed under the wheels and elbow dislocated. The alarm signal was pulled. The train coming to standstill, Dr. Ansari rushed to unfortunate man and had his leg amputated. The man was taken to Hospital.—A. P. Special.

GIVE MAHATMA DEFINITE MANDATE

—:o:—

Ex-President's Advice To Congress.

LONDON, March 25.

Vienna.—Mr. V. J. Patel, ex-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, has sent a message to the President of the Indian National Congress at Karachi, stating that the Irwin-Gandhi Settlement is very disappointing, but any attempt to go back on it must result in serious split spelling disaster to national interests.

Mr. Patel urges Congress to give a definite mandate to Mahatma Gandhi to accept nothing less than complete Dominion Status.—Reuter.

AGAINST THE SPIRIT OF AGREEMENT

—:o:—

BENARES, March 25.

In connection with the execution of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev, a hartal was observed throughout the day. A procession was taken along the principal roads and a largely attended meeting was held in the evening on the Town Hall grounds when a resolution expressing sorrow and dissatisfaction at the execution and characterising it as against the spirit of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, was passed.—A. P.

600 *DELEGATES FROM PUNJAB*

—:o:—

LAHORE, March 25.

Six hundred Punjab delegates left this morning for the Karachi Congress by the Congress Special. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, with his contigent of Bengal delegates reaches Karachi on Thursday morning by the Congress Special which the party joined at Lahore.—A. P.

GANDHIJI MAY CARRY THE DAY

—:o:—

But Youths Are Restive

KARACHI, March 25.

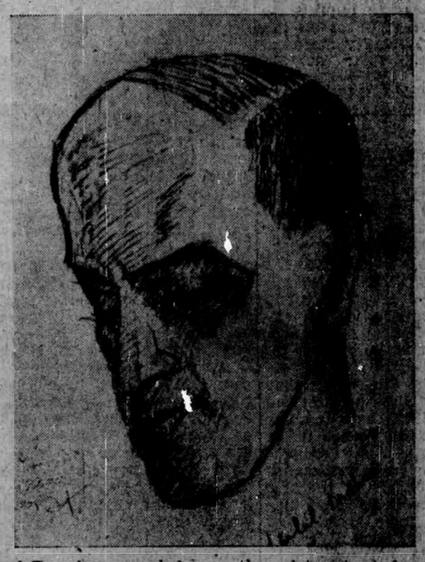
Karachi to-day was to have given an enthusiastic welcome to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahatma Gandhi and taken the President-elect in a carriage drawn by 24 horses to the camp, but Karachi presents to-day stretches of deserted bazaar as expressions of protest at the Lahore executions. The executions, though not unexpected, came yet with a shock and threatened to sweep aside the moderate counsels and endangered the chances of ratification the Irwin-Gandhi agreement which will be one of principal items on the agenda before the Congress. A number of volunteers, who seemed to have received the news from Lahore ahead of others, curtly refused to fall in for the morning rally. The incident boded very unpleasant possibilities, but when in the evening they quietly joined the bare-headed processions round the camp, it was clear that the trouble had blown over.

HOW THE YOUTH VIEW.

Among the delegates also second thoughts seem to have induced a calmed outlook and though opposition to the Irwin-Gandhi agreement has undoubtedly been strengthened, still it is expected that loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi will eventually prevail over loyalty to Bhagat Singh not one congressman here seems disposed to take a sentimental view of the situation—not even the Bombay group pledged as it is by the recent resolution of the Provincial Congress Committee to reject the Delhi agreement if Bhagat Singh be executed. One of the most youthful and fiercest of them in the course of a conversation to-day discussed the situation as a matter

(Continued on page 7.)

Pundit Jawaharlal As Seen By An Austrian Artist



Mr. Paul Beer has revealed here the determined face of the President (see page 4.)

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS

Discuss Threatened March Of Red Shirts On Congress Camp

CONGRESS PARTICIPATION IN R. T. CONFERENCE

KARACHI, March 25.

The Congress Working Committee met here this afternoon Gandhiji's Camp when all the 14 members were present. The Committee discussed for four hours informally the various questions confronting the country to day but no final decision were reached.

R. T. C. PROPOSALS

The Committee discussed the questions of Congress participation in the Round Table Conference vis-a-vis the latest utterances in light of the speeches delivered by Mr. Benn and Lord Sankey.

The Committee also discussed the question of Indian States subjects in the light of discussions Mahatma Gandhi had with the Princes in Delhi. The general opinion was to back the claims of the States subjects to which the Congress already stands committed.

RED SHIRTS' THREATENED MARCH

In view of the Red Shirt demonstration this morning and the threatened march on the Congress camp of a lakh of Red Shirts later on the Committee also discussed ways to appease the young men.

BURMAN DELEGATION

Lastly the question of the separation of Burma was taken up in which connection seven Burmese leaders have arrived here. They are Rev. U. Ottama, U. Maung Maungji, U. Arkawka, U. Kay Tu, U. Kwapeinda, C. P. Kin Maung V. Madanjit. They discussed with the members of the Congress Working Committee, the questions regarding Burma joining the Indian Federation. The Burman delegation told the Associated Press that in their opinion international status of Burma will fall immediately by Burma separating from India.

The Congress Working Committee meets again to-morrow morning.—A. P.

"GIVE THE PACT A FULL TRIAL"

—:o:—

Hardyal Nag's Letter To President-Elect

CHANDPUR, March 23.

Mr. Hardyal Nag in the course of a letter to the President-elect of the Karachi Congress, says:—

Mahatma Gandhi deserves full support and the Delhi Pact should be given a fair trial. In my opinion the Karachi Congress should confirm the Independence Resolution of the Lahore Congress; ratifying the Gandhi-Irwin Pact; empower Mahatma Gandhi to give the pact a full trial; insist on the next Round Table Conference being held in India and let all men know that no constitution will be acceptable to India unless it is made in her interest and not in the "interests of England."

The Pact may fall, and it is not unlikely that it will, but care should be taken that the responsibility of its failure be not thrown on our shoulder. If the pact falls and the other party to it be responsible for its failure our strength in the next fight will be greatly augumented. The loss of time will be of no consequence in comparison with the gain."—A.P.

POLICE MEN RUN AMOK?

—:o:—

Lathi At Jallianwala Bagh

AMRITSAR, March 25.

When a largely attended public meeting in Jallianwalla Bagh to mourn the deaths of Bhagat Singh and others concluded last night, it is alleged that some policemen got enraged at the cries condemning them and used their lathis injuring some people, five of whom have since been treated at the Sewasamiti Hospital. One had a head injury.

Business quarters in the city are again observing a hartal today. The banks are also closed.

The Civil lines and police stations remain guarded by police.

Dr. Kitchlew and other Congress leaders left for Karachi this morning.—A. P.

Prince Of Wales At Rio De Janeiro

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Rio De Janeiro.—The Prince of Wales and Prince George have arrived.—Reuter.

Liberals' Attitude Towards Government.

—:o:—

GENERAL SUPPORT PROMISED CONDITIONALLY.

SIR J. SIMON LEAVES MEETING BEFORE IT ENDS.

LONDON, March 25.

There will be no form of pact between Liberals and the Government, but the Liberals will promise to give Government general support, conditional on the Government pursuing a number of specified lines of policy which the Liberals regard as essential at the present time.

This decision was reached at the end of five and a half hours' meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party, which by 33 votes to 17, decided on the general form of the declaration of the attitude which the Liberals propose to adopt towards Government and the Commons.

There will be no form of pact or alliance, and the independence of the Liberal Party will be strongly stressed.

The meeting decided to treat the terms of the declaration as confidential until Mr. Lloyd George disclosed them at a meeting of the Liberal Candidates' Association on Thursday.

The minority, who voted against the declaration included Sir John Simon who left before the end of the meeting.

Owing to secrecy regarding the terms of the declaration it is impossible to forecast whether it will materially affect the political situation.

SIR A. SINCLAIR WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION.

Sir Archibald Sinclair withdrew his resignation and was re-elected Chief Whip.—Reuter.

1931 Regulation Extended for Two Months In Peshawar

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Mar. 25.

The Chief Commissioner has ordered an extension for another two months of the Public Safety Regulation of 1931 in Peshawar District, as public safety cannot in view of the existing relations with the Afridi tribe, be adequately and effectively maintained.—A. P.

CUSTOMS UNION BETWEEN AUSTRIA & GERMANY

—:o:—

Britain Has No Intention To Negotiate

LONDON, Mar. 25.

In the House of Commons today replying to questions, Mr. Dalton, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that Britain had no present intention to negotiate with Austria and Germany with a view to concluding customs union. Such a policy would involve radical change in our fiscal policy not only towards foreign countries but towards the Dominions and India.—Reuter.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR EXPLAINS

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Berlin.—Chancellor Bruening addressing the leaders of trade and industry said that Government were determined to maintain Austro-German agreement because Germany's reparation burden necessitated special concession in trade matters.—Reuter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS MUST BE CONSULTED

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Paris.—Mr. Henderson and M Briand have reached agreement as regards Austro-German Economic Union proposal. The British Ambassadors at Berlin and Vienna will inform their respective Governments that the question must be submitted to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

Lincolnshire Handicap

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 25.

At Lincoln to-day, the Lincolnshire Handicap, run over one mile, resulted as follows:—

KNIGHT ERROR 1
RATTLIN THE REEFER ... 2
TEL ASUR 3

The starting prices were:—100 to 9 against Knight Error; 33 to 1 Rattlin The Refer and 28 to 1 Tel Asur. Thirty-five ran. Won by one and a half lengths and three-quarters of length separated the second and third.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN LIMA

—:o:—

200 Persons Killed

OUTBREAK ATTRIBUTED TO REDS

LONDON, Mar. 25.

New York.—A message from Lima states that 200 persons were killed in yesterday's battle between the mutineers and loyalists. The casualties were mostly among the mutineers. The outbreak is attributed to the Communists but the party politics and personal ambition are also involved.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

Martial Law In Lima

LONDON, March 25.

New York.—A message from Lima says that there was a reign of terror for four hours yesterday evening when three infantry companies revolted and fought Government forces and only surrendered after their headquarters had been blown up by gunfire and 40 of them killed. Martial law has now been decreed. Rebels led by two sergeants imprisoned officers and advanced to the palace wildly firing rifles and machine guns, while pedestrians scurried to cover. Loyal troops commanded by War Minister drove the rebels back, shelled barracks and reduced into smithereens turrets in which rebels had taken up positions. The remainder surrendered.

HOW BARRACKS WERE STORMED

A dramatic account of the storming of Santa Catalina barracks by Government troops has been received which relates how War Minister Colonel Jiminez at midnight drew up his forces before the barracks which the mutineers had made their stronghold. Jiminez and two officers entered the barracks after giving order to troops to fire if they did not return in ten minutes. At the end of a quarter of a hour Jiminez did not emerge. Loyalists therefore blew down the doors by shellfire and rushed the barracks with fixed bayonets, demoralising defenders who threw down their arms.—Reuter.

KING ALFONSO RETURNS TO MADRID.

LONDON, March 25.

Madrid.—King Alfonso returned from London and was lustily cheered by a crowd of young Monarchists as he drove to the Palace with Queen and Members of the Royal Family. A number of medical students of the University were wounded by shots fired by police to quell riot in which students burned benches, chairs and pictures and dislocated traffic.—Reuter.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA
For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—TYPIST, 8-30 to 9-30 morning Rs. 5 Monthly Approximately. MOHAMMADSIDDIQ, 21, Wazir Building, Second Storey, Bhindi Bazaar, Tram Junction.
A 4653

WANTED—Energetic and reliable AGENTS for canvassing orders for Swadeshi Goods. Apply to: THE NATIONAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Calicut Malabar.
A 4655

WANTED—AGENTS throughout India for plastic metallic packing (Krupp's patient). Apply sole agents Post Box No. 542, Bombay.
A R 4639

WANTED—LADIES stage dancing and singing of any caste and country to join the business of the Shinning Concert. Apply to Box No. 788, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4638

WANTED—AGENTS to sell the shares of THE PURE CENTRAL COLLIERIES LTD., 10 per cent Dividend declared for 1930. Apply at 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca, (Bengal).
A 4564A

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS and DISTRICT AGENTS on allowance and commission for a well managed Provident Insurance Concern, having Unique Schemes, for unrepresented districts. Apply THE RAJNAGAR BANKING AND INSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD., Ghandi Road, Ahmedabad.
A 2698

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail Orders for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T. A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply with anna stamp to M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R4619

WANTED — ORGANISERS, CHIEF AGENTS, DISTRICT AGENTS and CANVASSERS, throughout the Nizam's Dominions on monthly salaries of Rs. 100, Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 plus commission and bonus on Guaranteed and Completed business for SHREE LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., an Indian Life Office, managed by experienced hands. For particulars and terms please apply to Branch Managers S. D. Iyengar and Sons, C/o Post Master, Raichur.
A 2751

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist. Majestic Hotel, Room No. 5. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P R 4625

IF you want to earn thousands monthly, get Prof. SHROFF'S Forecast of Cotton and Share Markets. One sure New York Cotton closing figure given. Opposite "Pigeonstand", 5, Mint Road, Bombay, near G. P. O.
P R 4643

Loans

WANTED—A FINANCIER for Film Producing. 30 per cent Profits guaranteed. Write to Box No. 784, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
L R 4628

Trade Announcement.

IMPORTANT GERMAN PORCELAIN FACTORY for all electrical porcelains, speciality Porcelain Insulators for High and Low Tension, wants representation. Good relations to the respective clients. Offers to Messrs. CHARI & CHARI, LTD., Poonamalee High Road, Vepery, Madras.
R 4650

Houses & Flats To Let.

FLATS and ROOMS available soon in Manendra Mansions (formerly Watson's Hotel), Fort. Lift, fans, Central. Suit residence or Office. Apply AGENT there.
C R 4654

Medical.

MIRACULOUS CURE and PREVENTIVE for all Poxes such as Smallpox etc. Price per phial, Rs. 3/8. TATA INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE, Vizanagram City.
M R 4649

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these column at the following rates:—

Per column inch. per insertion	
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

WANTED.

1. A TAX SUPERINTENDENT, capable of holding a charge of the Tax Department and having executive capacity, for this Municipal Committee on a monthly salary upto Rs. 75 p. m. provisionally for one year.

(a). Candidates should submit their applications with testimonials so as to reach this office on or before 10th April 1931, stating therein their qualifications, age, caste and experience, if any.

(b) Preference will be given to a man of sound physique having knowledge equivalent to B.Com. or G.D.A.

2. A qualified accountant temporarily for two months. Apply with terms before 1st April, 1931.

G. V. KARNIK,
Vice-President,
Municipal Committee, Akola.

W. B. ATHAWALE,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee,
Akola. 21-3-31.
2743

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the 9TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held on the 24th March, 1931, a final dividend of Rs. 1/8/0 per share equal to 3 per cent free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1930, was declared payable on all issued shares of the Company to shareholders appearing on the Register as on the 24th day of March, 1931, and that such dividend will be paid by Warrant posted to such shareholders on the 25th day of March, 1931.

R. H. PARKAR,
General Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 25th March, 1931.
2754

NOTICE

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LIMITED.

"The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 1st April to THURSDAY, the 9th April, 1931, both days inclusive.

An Ad-Interim Dividend of Rupees Seven (Rs. 7) per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1930, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House," 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after Thursday, the 16th April, 1931, between 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturdays, and 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on other week days, to the shareholders on the Register of the Company on 1st April, 1931.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered address of the shareholders on 15th April, 1931.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD., Agents.
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director
2755

Public Notices.

NOTICE

A MEETING of the Creditors of The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd., (in Liquidation) will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1931, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the undersigned at Wadia Building, 17-19 Dalal Street, Fort, near the Hindustan Press to consider what proceedings, if any (Civil or otherwise) should be taken against the Officers of the Bank who may be liable.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1931.

N. PEEROZSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Creditors.
2748

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the 2nd Floor this Thursday morning, the 26th March, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 26th March, 1931.
2756

NOTICE

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

In consequence of the disqualification of Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, an elected Councillor from 'A' Ward, under Sections 16 (1) (b) and 17 (a) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, as amended by Act XIX of 1930, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of that Act. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act, HEREBY FIX, FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1931, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

On or before the aforesaid date every candidate for election shall, pursuant to the provisions of Section 26-A of the said Act, deposit or cause to be deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, a sum of two hundred rupees in cash, or in Government Promissory Notes of equal value at the market rate of the day, and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such deposit has been duly made as aforesaid.

The issue of nomination papers will commence from Friday, the 10th April, 1931.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's
Office,
Bombay, 19th March, 1931.
2744.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, AT ANANT ROOSHI OART, BOMBAY, (NEAR BHULESHWAR AND DADYSETH AGIARY LANE).

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors Bai LADKAVAHU CHATURBHUJ MORARJI, and Mr. JAGJIWANDAS GORDHANDAS, the Trustees appointed by the Court, pursuant to the Judges' Order dated the 12th day of September, 1930, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1931, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises the property described below:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements and building standing thereon situate at ANANT ROOSHI OART, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 438 square yards or thereabouts (but about 426 square yards according to the Deed of Conveyance, dated the 23rd day of December, 1885, mentioned in the Conditions of Sale) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward 'C' No. 4505—06 and Street Nos. 6 and 8, bearing Collector's New No. 2965 and Cadastral Survey No. 1751 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of R. G. Kirtikar and others, on or towards the West by the property of Vithal Govind Medhi, on or towards the North by the property of Morarji Keshavji and others and on or towards the South by the said Anant Rooshi Oart, and which said premises are in the possession of the said Trustees and in the occupation of their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to: Messrs. LITTLE & CO., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
2742

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Messrs. WALJI RATANSI and PURSHOTTAM RATANSI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the administrators of the estate of Ratansi Kanji deceased have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property belonging to them and situate at Daryasthan Road, Mandvi, Bombay.

All persons having any claim to or interest in the said property of any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, charge maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and the same shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Daryasthan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 989, New No. 6721, Old Survey No. 665 and New Survey No. 2211 and Cadastral Survey No. 811 of Mandvi Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Daryasthan Road, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the house of Akhai Tulsidas and on or towards the south by the house of Kanji Kothawala which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1704 and New Street No. 32 and which premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1931.

MOHILE & PAREKH,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2757

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (BUNGALOW) AT MALAD, AT 5 MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Attorneys for the proving executors of the *last Will of the late Mr. Deokaran* Mulji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Sunday the 12th April next at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of Khote land with the messuage tenement or bungalow standing thereon situate at Malad bearing No. 52 and containing by admeasurement about 470 square yards and bounded on the East by Ghor Bunder Road; on the West by a Gowan to Malad Village and beyond that fields belonging to Vishwanath Shankershett; on the North by the fields belonging to Vishnawath Shankershett and on the South by a Gowan of a road to Malad Village.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to: Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Executors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ANANDJI DAYAL LANE, GHATKOPER, KNOWN AS ANANDJI DAYAL BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Sunderdas Anandji vs. Dr. Manecklal Murlidhar and others) and pursuant to the High Court's Order dated the 26th June, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 11th April next at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of land together with the bungalow, messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Anandji Dayal Lane, Ghatkoper, admeasuring about 2761 square yards being a portion of land bearing Survey No. 77, Pot No. 1, and bounded on the East by a public road leading to Ghatkoper Station, on the West by the property of Parmanand Purshotam, on the North by a passage beyond that partly by the property of Velji Sunderji and partly by the property of Ebji Nathoo and on the South by the property of Shamji Chapsi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. Peerozeshaw and Co., Attorneys, for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, LARGE PARTITION SCREEN, ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS, OLIVER TYPEWRITER ETC. AT "HENSHAW" BUILDING, 2ND FLOOR, BANK STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira & Divan, Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Moolji Haridas Mills, Limited in Voluntary Liquidation, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address, office furniture etc. of the said Mills, comprising office tables, revolving office chairs, large partition screen fitted with figured glass, arm chairs, Oliver typewriter, type writing table, book stands, office cupboards, copying press with stand, wall clock, electric ceiling fans and lights, cash boxes, benches, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

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AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (Thursday) at 2 p.m. (S. T.) of teak and blackwood furnitures, Chesterfield suits, gramophone, electric lamps, Swedish chairs, palm stands, dining table, cabinets, etc. at our above address.

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EMPIRE THEATRE.

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Her Bridegroom's Life
Or Her Own Disgrace
Which Should She Choose.

EMPRESS TALKIES

6-30 and 10 P. M.

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The Sensational All-talking Singing, Dancing Spectacle.

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LESLIE HENSON
with
HEATHER THATCHER
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10,000 feet of film with a laugh in every foot.
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A NAUGHTY HUSBAND'S SINS COME HOME TO ROOST
LESLIE HENSON
has an India-Rubber face
See his seven dials in
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Also
MICKEY MOUSE
and
SEE CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN
Pathe Super Sound Gazette

NEXT WEEK
ALICE WHITE
IN
"Broadway Babies"
All Talking, Singing, Dancing.
200 Gorgeous Dancing Girls

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Madan Manjari Pills

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Statutory Statement Of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

R. L. THONAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
126-127, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 23571.

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Orient Drug Agency, Bombay. : : : Konkar Brothers, Poona.

CALCUTTA WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

Partial Strike In Jute Mills

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Moosa and Co., dated Calcutta 21st inst:—

JUTE SHARES.

The first half of the week was a quiet market in sympathy with a dull and declining gunny market. Hessians at the close are a shade steadier on account of strikes in 8 or 9 jute mills. Shipments are very poor and will probable not exceed seven crores this month. The share market on the whole has been a dull one with almost no business from investors.

During the week half-yearly reports of Alliance, Craig and Waverly mills were out and all three of them have passed the dividend to ordinary shareholders who seem to be very dissatisfied with the management. The Gondalpara mills have declared a dividend of Rs. 60 per share for the year ending 31st December 1930 against Rs. 90 last year. The report of this company is satisfactory on the whole.

Market at the close was quietly steady with a downward tendency.

JUTE FABRICS.

Heavygoods have ruled weak and prices have dropped further on account of mills being eager to sell. Hessians have ruled quietly steady on account of strike in same jute mills. Overseas markets have shown no interest. Futka Hessians (May dely) touched lowest Rs. 8-7, highest touched Rs. 8/14 during the week but the close was again easier at Rs. 8/12.

The prices for the P/D. Orders during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opened at	8-7	10-15
Lowest at	8-6	10-15
Highest at	8-11	11-4
Closed at	8-10	11-4

RAW JUTE.

Owing to continued absence of business the market was quiet for the first 2/3 days of the week. At the close of the week the market is somewhat steadier although mills are unwilling to pay any advance over the last prices. Ploughing and sowings continue in the districts and some rain is needed for further sowings.

Fluctuating in prices during the week was as under:—

	Ready	June.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opened at	26-5	28-7
Lowest at	26-2	28-4
Highest at	27-6	29-14
Closed at	27-0	29-6

COALS.

Trading, in this section, was on a restricted scale, without any outstanding feature.

Reports from the coalfields indicate a very quiet market. Prices were nominally unchanged but as raisings have been well maintained stocks have accumulated. Export figures for January 1931 disclose a heavy fall in comparison with the same period in 1930. This is accounted for by the fact that due mainly to the unfavourable change and also on account of the removal of the ban on Japanese coal, Hongkong which bought Indian Coal very largely in 1929 and partly in 1930, is out of the market owing to the unrest in the cotton trade Bombay took less coal than heretofore, and presumably in view of the drop in the demand for Bunker coal Colombo and Karachi shewed remarkable decrease. Now in view of the favourable atmosphere created in the country by the Irwin-Gandhi agreement it is hoped that the general depression of trade will be over and confidence will return and the revival of trade will be reflected in this particular industry immediately. Cotton mills in Bombay are now working full time and owing to the boycott of South African coal, that province is expected to take more coal this year and with the improvement of traffic Railway are also expected to consume more coal this year than the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A fairly large business was reported in this section and prices, in most instances, kept steady.

Iron and Steel section was, however, easier. Indian Iron and Steel are now quoted at Rs. 4/12 and Bengal Iron, on weaker London advices, eased off to Rs. 3/4 with sellers over. In the Engineering group only a small turnover resulted in Marshalls round Rs. 1/8 Among Electrical issues Dacca Electrics changed hands at Rs. 13/12. Inuinted Provinces recorded a deal at Rs. 127/8 and Upper Jumna Electrics found buyers at Rs. 2/4 disc. Sugar shares continue in fair demand at full rates. Carew and Co., changed hands at Rs. 9/8, Cawnpore Sugar (ord) accounted for a fair turnover round Rs. 13/8. Samastipore and Ryan were wanted at advancing rates while New Savan which changed hands up to Rs. 6/8 gave way to Rs. 6 on profit-taking.

Among others Indian Wood Products were better at Rs. 13-8 Ganges Rope were dealt in at Rs. 341/-. Calcutta Tramways (Ord) were marked at Rs. 5-4 and small lots of Midnapore Zemindary were mentioned Rs. 90 round. B. I. Corporation (Ord.) changed hands upto Rs. 1/10.

COTTON.

A limited interest was manifested in this section and prices in certain instances have to be marked down, Bengal-Nagpore (Ord) gave way slightly to Rs. 24-4 against the last-listed rate of Rs. 25. Dunbar (Ord) were also easier at Rs. 135. Kesoram, on the other hand, ruled steady on the rumour of a small dividend for ordinary shares in the ensuing report. New Victoria (Ord) changed hands at Rs. 1/2 and Bengal-Luxmi were quotable higher at Rs. 90.

RAILWAYS.

Although a good turnover resulted in this section, prices in the majority of instances were in favour of buyers. Ahmedpore-Katwa were marked down to Rs. 53 from a quotation of Rs. 57. Darjeeling-Himalayan (Ord) have to be written back to Rs. 114. The rates of Baraset-Basirhat and Bukhtearpore-Bihar, however, have been maintained. Small lots Kalighat-Falta and Mayurbhanj Railway changed hands at lower levels.

SWADESHI STRIDES IN KATHIAWAR

—:o:—

Social Reforms Progressing

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, Mar. 23.

The Saurastra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal has begun touring different places of Kathiawar to inspect seals of foreign cloth and extend the period of sealing. Swadeshi propaganda is growing and the picketers' peaceful attitude has influenced the people of Kathiawar to take to Swadeshism. The Kathiawar Picketing Mandal, under the direct guidance of Sjt. Manilal Kothari, is to begin its work in earnest after the Congress session in Karachi is over. The members of the Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal will try to propagate swadeshism in villages. Every effort will be made to see foreign cloth out of Kathiawar as early as possible.

YOUTHS' CONFERENCE.

In the coming session of the Kathiawar Youth Conference resolutions will be put for responsible and representative Government in the states, elective municipalities and civil list for princes. Special committees will be appointed to deal with social, economic and political problems of Kathiawar.

REFORMS.

Social reform is progressing. Efforts are made by Jain and other communities to lessen social expenditure and the youths are trying their best to oppose and discard old orthodox conventions. The Visha Sorathia Vanik Conference a week ago at Madharpur passed a resolution sanctioning widow remarriage among the community. This example should open the eyes of other communities.

The Khadi activities of Kathiawar have spread in every where. Dhrangadhra, Chital, Amreli and Bagasara are important centres. The Khadi-board is working to propagate the use of khaddar.

IN BRIEF.

The Veraval murder case has created a sensation in Kathiawar and it will go upto Privy Council probably. The Kathiawar Vyayam Mandal will extend their activities at chorvad for a month. The Bhavnagar Police has arrested about 60 persons near Dhola station with regard to trouble of Adodia outlaws. The Bhavnagar Municipality problem necessitates close scrutinization. Dhrangadhra and Morvi postal complaints require immediate examination by higher officials. The Dhrangadhra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal is touring villages for Swadeshi propaganda. Khadi sale is increasing day by day in Joravarnagar, Porbander, Morvi, and other places. The Brahmin Jamindars of Halvad went in Deputation to see Dewan of Dhrangadhra for remission of "Beghoti" because of successive bad years.

ECONOMY ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Large Reductions In Expenditure

BOMBAY, Mar. 23.

The following subjects among others were discussed at the 71st meeting of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on 26th February 1931:—

The Chairman made a reference to the present financial position of railways generally and to the need for economy in every possible direction. In view of this, he said that it was necessary to make large reductions not only in ordinary working expenses but also in expenditure on works, both capital and revenue.

He said that the following were some of the directions in which it was hoped to effect savings.—

1. Slowing down or withdrawing as many trains as possible and thereby reducing coal consumption; 2. Temporary closing of small stations or their conversion into flag stations; 3. Shutting down small workshops; 4. Curtailing publicity and concentrating on the commercial side of publicity by obtaining more advertisements for display at stations; 5. Abolition of the posts of tourist advisers and such like facilities provided for the convenience of the travelling public; 6. Reduction in the number of standard repairs to B. G. locomotives from 10 to 8 per month and similar reductions in repairs to carriage and wagon stock. As a result of these reductions and also of curtailment in the building programme reductions in workshop establishment would be necessary; 7. Postponement, for the time being, of the proposed establishment of a branch Advisory Committee at Ajmer.

The Chairman also pointed out that, in view of the present financial situation, it would be necessary to defer action on some of the suggestions put forward by the Committee which would involve any additional expenditure, until such time as the position had improved.

Provision of foot overbridge across Queens Road:—Copies of a note giving a summary of the correspondence which had taken place on this subject between the Railway company and the Bombay Municipality were circulated. In accordance with the requirements of the Municipality, the Railway Company had relinquished to the Municipality, over ten years ago, a strip of land to the north of their General Offices extension for purposes of the proposed overbridge and they had also agreed to bear a portion of the cost of constructing the overbridge, on the condition that it should be built 12 ft. in width. Since then the matter had been held in abeyance by the Municipality and recently the strip of land referred had been leased out and a petrol service station had been erected thereon.

The Chairman said that under the arrangements provided at the new Churchgate station, traffic would be mostly concentrated at the south end of the station and it seemed doubtful whether an overbridge at the north end as originally proposed would serve any useful purpose.

It was decided to take no further action in the matter for the present.

Provision of additional benches at important stations between Churchgate and Virar.—The Chairman said that the number of benches provided at stations on the Local and Suburban Section had increased in 1931 by over 50 per cent. as compared with that in 1925. He said that it would help matters if the names of specific stations could be given where the provision of additional benches was desired.

Governor's Tribute To Bombay Battalion, A. F. A.

—:o:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in the course of a speech at the inspection of the Bombay Battalion, A.F.I., on Sunday last expressed.

His satisfaction to see them on parade that morning, and he congratulate them all on the smartness of their turn-out. He fully realise how much keenness, hard work and sacrifice of time were necessary to keep themselves efficient and ready to give a good account of themselves in any emergency in which they may be called upon.

Concluding he said:—

"I am glad to see the cadets here, and to know that they are determined to prove themselves worthy members of the Battalion. I am sure that the same spirit which has already led them to enlist themselves will be shown by giving support to the Battalion when their school days are finished. I understand that this support has already been a source of strength to "A" Company."

Members of the Telegraph Association, Indore Centre were At Home on Sunday evening at the Telegraph Tennis Grounds in honour of Mr. J. J. Barry, Deputy Post Master General, Telegraph Traffic, Central Circle. Mr. Bode, Local President of the Telegraph Association spoke highly of Mr. Barry's long and distinguished services in the Telegraph Department extending over a period of 39 years.

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FORT POM

ATHLETE'S say that I give them increased energy, and that by taking me regularly, they can improve their play. This is quite natural for I contain so many valuable strength-giving ingredients that I can build up vitality and renewed vigour in the weakest of people. Find out, by drinking me what it means to be really well. Buy a bottle of me to-day.

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MALTED MILK
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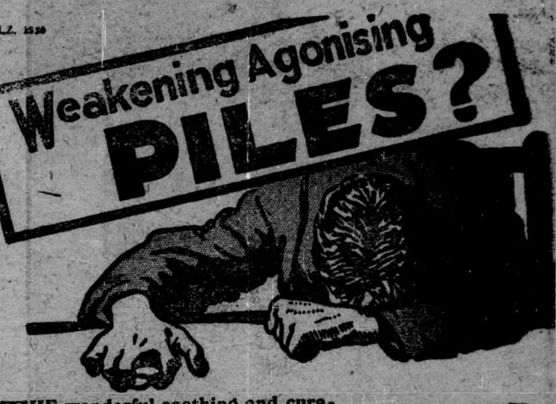


THE wonderful soothing and curative power of Zam-Buk is strikingly demonstrated in cases of piles, or haemorrhoids. These inflamed swollen growths at the bowel extremity cause almost incessant pain, loss of blood, and serious weakness.

Zam-Buk is mildly astringent and has a contractive effect on the dilated veins. It takes away all pain and causes the protrusions to gradually disappear. Whether your piles are inward or outward, be sure to try this great herbal ointment.

FACTS SWORN ON OATH before Mr. J. C. Wilkie, a London Solicitor, prove the astonishing cure of Mr. H. Taylor, Building Contractor, High Rd., Tottenham, London, N. 15. He says:—"I started with piles. Every sitting is a dreadful torture. I lost a lot of blood, dragging pain and itching was torture. I had doctors and hospital treatment, but it seemed of little use. I was my only hope. A friend recommended Zam-Buk, and it gave wonderful relief from the intolerable itching and pain. As I continued with Zam-Buk the haemorrhage ceased and the piles vanished completely. I have never had any return of the terrible complaint."

Zam-Buk also cures eczema, ulcers, poisoned wounds, itch, ringworm, bad legs, cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, and muscular pains. *One Rupee or Rs. 2-4 a box.*

Zam-Buk
FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT

Around And About The Theatreland.

—:o:—

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE DANDI FILM

Still Under Ban.

The march to Dendi has been, it is well-known filmed at great expense and, decidedly with great inconvenience, by several enterprising Indian film producers. Immediately the films were ready for release they were banned, that ban is not yet lifted. It continues. And, it continues without any discernable reason. The cause which, presumably prompted the ban is no longer there. Its continuance is therefore the less and no more than financiel harm to the Indian film producers and a set back to their enterprise surely, that was neither the aim nor the intention of those who sanctioned the ban. Will the authorities concerned inform the public why the ban is not lifted?

HIGHER STANDARDS.

In Indian Music.

During the course of his brief and reasoned speech at the annual gathering and concert of the School of Indian Music Mr. Evans off the H. M. V. Gramophone Co. referred to more than one aspect of interest and importance to those eager for the continued evolution and advancement of Indian music. Mr. Evans referred to the degraded social and curtural status of music in India. The other point of interest was his reference to the higher standards in Indian music. He said that H. M. V. Co. were unable to increase greatly the supply of records of the higher standards of Music in India as the public were not educated to demand them. He is not very far from the truth. The task of those who aspire to safeguard the future of Indian Music is certainly twofold, the improvement of the degraded status of Indian Music and the education of public taste.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES.

Social And Mystery Pictures.

Messrs. Mehta-Luhar have also completed their fourth picture "The Combat" and the fifth one named "The Black Tiger" is nearing completion. Miss Mohini takes the leading role in "Combat" with Mr. Navin Chandra.

The "Pearl" or "Maha Sagar nee Motti" is produced by Mr. Mohanlal Shah. The leading roles are taken by Mr. Jayraj, Miss Zeebu and Mr. Atta Mahamad. This picture will be released at the Vishnoo from the 28th.

"The Sinning Souls" is a little of a social picture produced at the Ranjit Studio by Mr. Jayantilal Desai, featuring Miss Putli and Mr. E. B. Billimoria, to be released at the West End from 28th.

Help Me To Build.

Menschheitsheim (Theatre Of Mankind)

AUSTRIAN ARTIST SEEKS ACTORS

Mr. Paul Beer, who has been studying conditions of art, artists and art-lovers, in the city has placed before the readers of the "Chronicle," his aspirations and projects for a new theatre for mankind.

Mr. Paul Beer is, of course, now fairly well-known in the city as a painter and particularly as the artist responsible for those vigorous and decisive drawings and sketches that have brought him praise and recognition from more than one "elite" quarter of the city. His drawing reproduced here of the President of the Congress is unconventional and apparently, rough-hewn. Its strong, decisive lines have a confident finality which expresses appropriately the man in the President, there have been few efforts to reveal the work of Mr. Paul Beer.

But Mr. Beer is not only an artist in one medium. He is, naturally inclined to be if one could say so, versatile. His dashing strokes have the defined architectural quality which naturally prompts him towards aspirations and visions of a new theatre for mankind. "Help me," he says, "to build it." His lecture (in English) this evening at the Lamington Road Branch of the Y.M.C.A. will be both interesting and instructive to those who are aspiring toward the theatre for to-morrow. He is speaking on the "Educative Power of Art."

He is eager to organise his own "theatre troupe" as well as his

The horse "Mohan" with his Master M. Benjumin plays a leading part in the picture "Rathod Kumari", a production of Asian Film Co. (Indore) being shown at the Imperial.

Might Be A Genius.

—:o:—

SUCH AS—

Put away that strait-jacket, lay down your butterfly net, stop laughing and take another look, for the goof you've been chasing might be a genius, such as—

Robert Fulton, who invented the steam-boat; and

Columbus, who only discovered America; and

Von Sternberg, who introduced a new realism to the screen and made 'em like it; and

Bob Florey, who used cigar boxes for backgrounds, and gets dol. 1,000 a week to-day; and

D. W. Griffith, who built settings in miniature; and

E. A. Lauste, who stuck to his idea of talking pictures.—"Photo-Play."

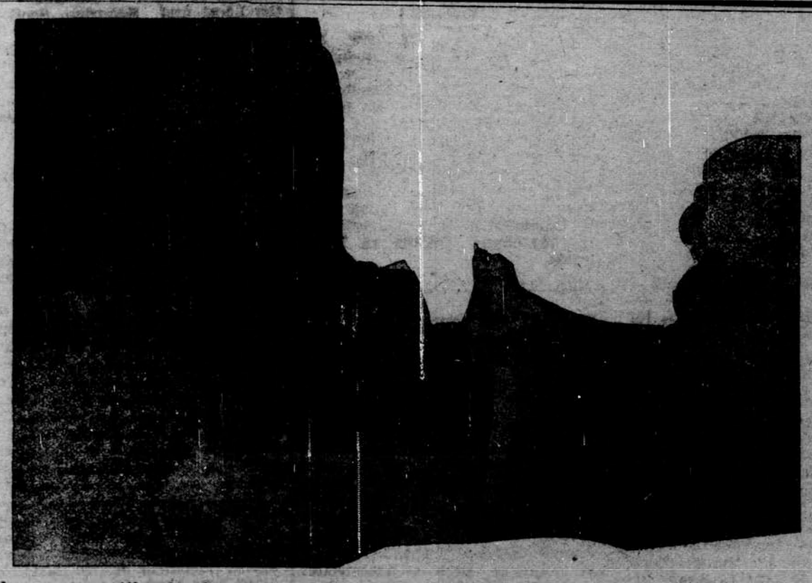
Stage Censorship

—:o:—

The first replies received by the committee of ten to the questionnaire on censorship sent last week to forty-five representative leaders in public life show a definite trend of opinion against State censorship of the theatre, it was said the other day by Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Chairman of the committee and adviser to tre League of New York Theatres.

Aside from this statement, and the opinion that the response to the questionnaire was as a whole "very interesting," Dr Moskowitz declined to comment. The committee, representing producers, actors and dramatists who are opposed to official censorship, will meet at 2-30 P. M. Tuesday at the league offices to consider the replies in detail. The questionnaire, which asked for opinions on eight specific questions relating to the censorship issue, was sent to persons, who were considered to comprise "a group of people interested in the theatre as an artistic, educational, recreational and spiritual force in the community."

It also was announced that a committee composed exclusively of playwrights, who have won the Pulitzer prize was being formed to oppose the Mastick bill, which proposes State censorship of the stage. Among the dramatists said to have accepted places on the committee are Eugene O'Neill, Owen Davis, Rachel Crothers, Hughes, Sidney Howard, George Kelly, Paul Green, Elmer Rice and Marc Connelly. In addition to the committee will reply to recent charges against the Mastick bill the Committee of the



A gorgeous setting in the international picture "Chandrasena" (from Ramayan) featuring Miss Kamala (on the right) and Miss Leelavati (on the left) as Chandrasena (the Naga-Kanya) produced by the Prabhat Film Co. (Kholapur) to be released shortly at the Majestic.

THE PLAYERS AND THE PLAY-GOERS COMMUNICATE.

The advancement of screen art and industry would be, decidedly, facilitated if the players and the play-goers mutually communicate their ideas and opinions, their appreciation and comments.

A screen technician, pronounces some emphatic opinions about Indian producers of films. He is even more emphatic about "the undramatic" qualities of Indian girls. He analyses the weaknesses of the themes selected for Indian films. And, he suggests remedies. The remedies will be indicates next week. Here is his analysis:—

There is a regrettable tendency in a great many of our Scenario writers and film producers in this country to introduce Western themes into Indian plays. The chief protagonists of an average Western film are often: a villain who wants to say, marry a girl who is brought up in a society that not only permits of, but encourages free choice of her own in matters of love and marriage; second, the girl herself, whose education and environment has already taught her to distinguish between righgt and wrong and who is strongly motivated by her own likes and dislikes; and third, the man (or hero), whom the girl loves and who on his part is equally attached to her. The denovement is arrived at by the author cleverly frustrating all the subterfuges adopted by the village to gain his own end by finally bringing the happy couple together in a way as would be desired by the Western society in ordinary life. In short, the backbone of all Western films is love theme. and while some of them are highly subtle in their characterisation, others are quite obvious and more easily appreciated by the masses.

THE LOVE THEME.

Of late years there has come an epidemic of social productions throughout India. And the producer, for reasons best known to himself is anxious to introduce the same love theme into his productions. He overlooks the fact that when we see in an Indian picture a young handsome gallant rescue a Hindu maiden from the evil desires of a wealthy good-for-nothing carry her off either to his home or to some distant land and then live happily ever after, it does not move us in the same way as does a Western picture with a similar theme as its prime motive; on the contrary, it evokes a cynical smile and appears fantastically ludicrous.

ENTERTAINMENT VALUE.

As a rule, the conception of love before marriage or even choice of one's wife or husband is non-existent for an averagge Indian boy or girl. So an Indian picture, with a love theme of the type mentioned above as its prime motive, can hardly be called a purely Indian picture. It is neither Western nor Eastern, but an indefinable mixture of both, reproduced in Indian setting, costume and colour. And its plot being something not quite comprehensible often loses its entertainment value.

PROBLEM FOR PRODUCERS.

Now, if the love theme is left out of all Indian pictures the producers have of necessity to revert to mythological or pseudo-historical subjects. At present mythological subjects are less appreciated than they were, say, six or seven years ago. Whereas to produce a pseudo historical play is a costly affair and requires the attention of experts in its making. Besides, the latter does not often have the same appeal to the average Indian as does a commonplace social theme. In my opinion, the average Indian has grown so accustomed to love themes running through practically all Western pictures shown in India that he would not care to see an Indian picture if it lacks this particular quality. Here is a problem that individual producers and scenario writers should lose no time in solving and also rectifying their anamolous treatment of existing social conditions in all their stories.

THE CONTRAST.

In order to be at least partially consistent with the place that the unmarried woman—or even married for that matter occupies in Indian Societies her character must be suppressed in contrast to the male protagonist of the play. In other words, while the male characters are infused with life and vitality the heroine lacks the necessary dynamic quality, thereby weakening the picture as a whole. And it would be nothing but unnaturally ludicrous to portray the Indian girl in the same way as the Western author would the modern American girl.

UNDRAMATIC INDIAN GIRL.

Yet, the Indian girl when portrayed as she actually is, is the most undramatic creature on earth. And a play in which the heroines are lacking in that dynamic quality which is essential for each and every character in every good play, ceases to be drama proper. And often much time and money are spent in producing such flat and unappealing pictures.

THE REMEDY.

A remedy for all this lies mainly in the hands of scenario writers and producers. The former must know thoroughly well his own job, i.e., how best to chisel out a love theme should be intend it to be the backbone of his scenario, and this he must if he wants to satisfy the demand of the modern Indian public and sell the stock-in-trade to the prospective producer. And believe me, it is no easy task to write a love story that would be at least halfway truthful and still be consistent with Indian social conditions.

All correspondence for these columns must be brief and to the point and must reach this office not later than Friday of the week previous to the week of publication.

NEW HINDUSTANI RECORDS

(By "Gandharva."

In the recent issue of new records that have been released by His Masters' Voice, there are five Hindustani records. The contributors are Prof. N. G. Vyas, Mr. Vishnu pant Pagnis, Prof. Krishnarao Tendulkar, Bai Sunderabai Bai Sakubai of Belgaum and Master Vasant. Prof. Vyas records two songs (P. 13358) Lalat and Malgunji. His voice is clear and sweet, and suites the Gramophone. His Lalat is worthy of his previous songs, i. e. Adona, Malkaus. The song chosen is very lively, and the tans are clear. But his alguji is not all that could be desired and the distinct character of the raagas is not maintained all through.

Mr. Vishnupant Pagnis has contributed two songs (B. P. 1345A) one is "khamji thumri," not Malkans as is printed in the catalogue and the other is Bagesara. Mr. Paguis is expressive, has a sweet voice and finish, and in the thumari he takes the small grace notes admirably. His Bagesari song is very lively and he begins it very well. But in the latter portion of the song the balance is not well maintained.

In Prof. Krishnarao Tendulkar's songs (P. 13460), "Bakhari Tan" is very prominent and looks rather artificial. His voice goes out of tune here and there, and this is particularly noticeable when he goes to the "sum" of his "sohoni" Antara, with the line, "Sanada Piya Mora". Besides, this he does not seem to be at ease, in his rendering.

Bai Sunderabai (P. 13461) and Master Vasant (P. 1346) should be classified as popular singers. Both record "Gajal and Qavali". In this style tans and alaps are not given much prominence. The singers ade judged by their power of expression of the sentiments contained in the words. The length of the theme marks them, naturally. But good exponents of this style introduce variations. And this is particularly noticeable in Master Vasant's rendering.

Bai Akkubai of Belgaem records (P. 13462) two songs both light music Pilu and Bhairavi. She has a good voice but her tan looks a bit laboured. But the record is worth adding to the higher class of women singers.

GALSWORTHY'S PRISON DRAMA.

—:o:—

"GLIMPSED THE FUTURE."

John Galsworthy started something when he wrote "Justice" twenty years ago: he pioneered the courtroom melodrama, the youth-in-jail theme, and paved the way for such modern theatrical pieces as "The Trial of Mary Dugan", "The Criminal Code", "The Last Mile" and others.

But Galsworthy's venture is primarily different from those that followed. It contains no beating of arms on cells, no staccato machine-gun fire and no prison riots. It deals essentially with the mental torture of the lawbreaker. Several of its scenes are played in absolute silence.

With the sacrifice of action, for pantomime, the burden of proof is put squarely on the shoulders of the play's actors. One who will bear the greatest share when "Justice" starts at the Civil Repertory Theatre in Hollywood, is Noel Madison, personable young man whom some will remember for his portrayal here in Rope's Rod."

Madison, favourably known in England, Australia, and various other countries, but more or less a new comer locally, fully realises the possibilities and, too, the trials of performing the leading role in such a play as "Justice".

"Dramatic interpretation in the newer courtroom drama depends a great deal on violent acting," he said: "The racking sobs of the boy behind the bars and the futile struggling are conducive to words of praise from many critics, who see only the outward action and miss the inward surge of emotion which to my mind bears more weight if properly handled than the arm-waving.

THE THINKER.

"There is one scene in "Justice" running for five minutes in which not a word is spoken. The young fellow who has committed a crime because of his love for a girl, is seen in his prison cell. He is frantic and nearly crazy with fear and grief but displays these emotions with no show of historionics. His pantomime is not of the half-demented fellow who tries to beat out his brains but of the thinker whose mental processes are striving to cope with the situation.

"It is a wonderful scene, and so gives the actor performing it a wonderful opportunity, I am not afraid to say now that I am able to play the scene as it should be played, audiences will stand and cheer. They have before."

Though Galsworthy wrote "Justice" many years ago, he is one playwright who has always glimpsed the futures, according to Madison. His dialogue needs few changes, and his situations are as good to-day as they were two decades past. Whether Galsworthy is definitely through as a writer or plays, even though he has personally announced his retirement, the actor cannot be sure. A creative mind, is never stilled while its possessor is alive, he says, and the fact that the playwright secluded himself somewhere in the Southwest might indicate that he is planning another vehicle.

Madison has run into a bit of hard luck in connection with his present engagement. Doctors have been treating the actor for an abscess over the right eye and in addition he slipped and fell during a rehearsal, battering his knee somewhat. This accident necessitated his giving up a new and important film role at First National, where he has been playing recently.

The actor dreams of producing some worth-while plays here on his own account. He sponsored "Rope's End" at the Vine-street Theatre last year, Belasco subsequently took over the production ful on the road.—"Los Angeles Times."

A scene from "Archer." This is a scene taken in the interior of the ancient palace at Pava gadh with the help of sum light. Messrs Mavin chandra and Apte with Miss Apte play the leading parts. This is having a record house at Vishnu.

Miss Bina Addy.

—:o:—

THE INDIAN MEZZO-SOPRANO

Miss Bina Addy, who is now in London, has been studying music

(Continued on page 9)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Dr. Paul Beer's lecture on art, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m., Mr. J. A. Lalkaka presiding.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: Combined Telegraphs vs. Lusitanians "B" 5-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Maloja", with the mails from London of March 12 due to arrive at 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 27.

Garden Party to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes by Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee, President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, 5-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: Bombay University vs. Poona Rangers, 5-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1 p.m.—Gramophone Records.

7 p.m.—The Students' hour: Juvenile Court by Mr. P. L. Thakkar.

9-30 p.m.—Bai Kesarbai's vocal music.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Friday, the 27th instant.

PUBLIC MEETING AT TAMBA KANTA.

Under the auspices of Shree Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m., at Tamba Kanta Fuvara.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The seventh lecture to the free training class for ladies in accounts and secretarial work will be delivered to-day (Thursday) at 5-0 p.m., at the Nathibai Kanya Shala, Arya Bhuwan, Girgaum Back Road.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The Eastern Telegraph Company Limited, Bombay has issued the following for publication:—

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be closed from to-day (Thursday), to 2nd April 1931 during the Congress week. Urgent business will however be attended to by the Hon. Treasurer to whom communications may be sent to A-4, South Indian Buildings, Matunga, Bombay 19.

WRIST WATCH FOUND.

A wrist watch was found at the Azad Maidan on the 24th March 1931 when a public meeting to condemn the execution of Sardar Bagat Singh and his associates, was held in the evening. The owner can claim it from R. Krishna Ayyar, Treasurer, B. P. C. C. at his office, the Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Fort.

MR BEER ON ART.

Mr. Paul Beer, of Vienna, will deliver a lecture in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Lamington Road on "The Educational Power of Art" (with demonstrations) at 6-30 p.m., to-day (Thursday), when Mr. J. A. Lalkaka, Deputy Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, will preside.

THE IMPERIAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS LTD.

Estimated Traffic Receipts for February 1931, £390,461.

Estimated Traffic Receipts for February 1930, £460,052.

Aggregate Traffic Receipts for two months, January to February 1931, £803,369.

Aggregate Traffic Receipts for two months, January to February 1930, £979,537.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (1st prox.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when papers will be read, on (1) "The Ash Mounds in the Raichur District", by Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, and (2) "King Lear in Punjabi Folklore", by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

PUBLIC MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN

Protest Against Executions Of Bhagat Singh & Comrades

Under the auspicies of Akali Dal a public meeting shall be held to-day (Thursday) at Azad Maidan at 6 p.m. to protest against the execution of Bhagat Singh and Comrades.

C. P. Delegates For Karachi

Seth Govind Dass departed for Karachi on Wednesday per s.s. "Baridra" with 50 delegates of Central Provinces.

BATH OR BROTHEL?

A Police Raid.

TWO PERSONS ARRESTED.

Acting on the suspicion that a brothel was being run in the guise of a Turkish bath, the Bombay C.I.D. raided the "Medical Bath" situated on the fourth floor of Dhun Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay on Tuesday night. The police arrested Mary Pathro and A. M. Pinto in whose names the Bath was being run.

When the accused were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday, it was stated by the C.I.D. that when the Bath was raided they found 5 girls (two of whom were Mahomedans, one Jew, one Christian and one Hindu) and also five Bania gentlemen inside the bath.

The Magistrate directed that the accused should be released on a bail of Rs. 200 each, in default of which they should remain in custody of the police till April 10.

The accused are charged with running a brothel under the guise of a Turkish Bath.

Inspector Bird and Deputy Inspector Deshpande carried out the raids.

FATAL FALL FROM 30 FEET HEIGHT.

Sad Accident To Parsi Landlord

Pestonji Jehangir Khambatta, a Parsi landlord, residing in Khambatta Mansion, Byculla, met with an accident on the 21st instant which unfortunately proved fatal. It appeared from the evidence led before the Coroner on Wednesday, that the deceased was helping some workmen to unloose the scaffold near his house, when he fell from a height of thirty feet. Sustaining fracture of the ribs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY WORKERS CONDEMN LAHORE EXECUTIONS

—:o:—

The execution of Bhagat Singh and his comrades will strengthen the hands of those who are fighting for complete Independence for India, declared Mr. V. H. Joshi in the meeting of the Bombay workers which was held last evening in Nagu Sayaji Wadi to pass the resolution of Mr. D. V. Javle for admiring the supreme sacrifice of Bhagat Singh and his comrades. Mrs. Ushabai Dange presided.

Mr. Govardhandas Goculdas Morarji, a Municipal Corporator, who could not come there for some other urgent work sent a letter in which he expressed his sorrow.

Mr. D. V. Javle moved the resolution admiring the patriotism and supreme sacrifice of Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Raj Guru. Mr. Javle exhorted the audience to carry on the National movement till India achieves her goal of complete Independence.

Resolution of Mr. Javle was seconded by Mr. V. H. Joshi.

Mrs. Ushabai Dange in her presidential address said that she was so much sorry by the death of Bhagat Singh and his comrades that she could not raise her voice. Still she assured the audience that if they wanted to honour the sacrifice of Bhagat Singh and his comrades they should never linger behind to resolve to offer even their own souls for the good of the country.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331 Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, March 25.

Previous Closing Rate	11.07
To-day's Opening Rate	11.09
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	11.06
Difference	—.01

Broach A/M Expectation Rs. 207.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY.

Liverpool, March 25.

Previous Closing Rate	5.85
To-day's Opening Rate	5.86
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	5.86
Difference	—.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, March. 25.

Silver Ready	13	3	
Lower	0	5	0
Silver Forward	13	8	0
Lower	0	5	0

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, March 25.

1St Settlement	39/5.
2nd Settlement	44/3

(With Duty.)

M. L. C. IN TROUBLE.

—:o:—

Alleged Criminal Breach Of Trust.

MAGISTRATE ISSUES NOTICE.

An information charging Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, with criminal breach of trust in respect of moneys belonging to the People's Union, an association devoted to the uplift of the "backward" classes, was presented before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday morning.

Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajooji, the complainant in the course of his information charged Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 605 and a Port Trust Stock Certificate of the value of Rs. 1,000

THE COMPLAINT.

The complainant is the President of the People's Union of which the accused is one of the two Joint Secretaries. The complainant alleged that as the Secretary of the Union, the accused used to collect moneys and receive donations from benefectors and patrons of the Association and to invest the amount in the names of the members of the Union. In this way the accused having received donations from the Maharaja of Kholapur who had promised to donate Rs. 5,000 in 1919, purchased one Port Trust Stock Certificate of the value of Rs. 1000 of the ten-year loan of 1919 bearing interest at six per cent.

The complainant further stated that the accused received from time to time on his stock Certificate interest amounting to Rs. 605 up to January 2, 1930 on which date the certificate became due for repayment.

Continuing, the complainant alleged that knowing that the stock certificate had become due for repayment in January 1930 and with a view to keep the Union in the dark the accused sent his son to him to endorse the stock Certificate.

The complainant then asked the accused's son as to why his father was not submitting the accounts of the moneys received by him and of the interest of the stock certificate.

ACCUSED IN "UNFIT STATE OF MIND."

As she accused would not listen to repeated requests as well as to resolutions of the Union in respect of submission of accounts the complainant instituted inquiries. The accused was then written to through a Counsel asking him to submit the accounts. The accused in his reply is alleged to have said that owing to the "unfit state of his mind" he was unable to submit any accounts or attend to any business.

"STRANGE EXCUSE."

The complainant submitted that the accused had been attending the meetings of the Bombay Legislative Council and thought that his excuse was very strange.

The Magistrate directed the issue of notice against the accused and immediate summons for the production of the Port Trust Stocks.

Mr. Parulekar, Advocate, presented the information on behalf of the complainant.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Mystery surrounds the death of a Hindu who was removed to the J. J. Hospital by the police bleeding from the throat on Monday night, where he died soon after admission. The deceased Pritamdas Govinddas (35) came from South Africa three months ago, and opened business dealing in soap. He resided at Nagpada. On Monday night he went to some tenants on the third floor of his building, and told them to remove him to a hospital. He was bleeding from his throat which was cut. The tenants advised him to report to the police, but he refused to do so. He was, however, removed to the J. J. Hospital where he told the doctor that he had cut his own throat. When the police came, he fainted, and died without regaining consciousness. The police are making enquiries. A servant of the deceased is missing and the police are making enquiries.

Patidar Stri Samaj Urge Grant Of Equal Rights To Women.

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The following is a copy of the telegram sent by President, Bombay Patidar Stri Samaj to the President, Karachi Congress, for enfranchisement of Indian Women on the same terms as those of men and for their rights to possess property:—

"Bombay Patidar Stri Samaj request Congress to pass resolution for enfranchisement of Indian women on same terms as men and for right of women to possess property Inform Subject Committee."

Complainant In Chirner Firing Case Under Fire Of Cross-Examination

PROSECUTION EXHIBITS DISALLOWED AS IRRELEVANT

When hearing was resumed in the Chirner Firing Case at Thana on Wednesday before Mr. R. N. Sanjana the Sessions Judge, Namdev Ganpat Savant the Sub-Inspector of Police, Panvel and complainant in the case was further examined.

The examination-in-chief was finished in about an hour but the rest four and half hours were taken up in cross-examination of the witness by the defence Counsel. Mr. R. P. Karadikar cross-examined the witness for full four hours. The Public Prosecutor Mr. Pradhan wanted to re-examine the witness but as the time was over the court adjourned for the day.

WASTING TIME

During the course of the day the Judge severely complained about the waste of public time and warned the counsel on both the sides not to bring in irrelevant points.

EXHIBITS DISALLOWED

His worship disallowed papers found at Mr. Vedak's house during the search to go in as exhibits on the ground that the notes on those papers had no bearing on the case. He also disallowed several questions put by the defence Counsel on the same ground.

POLICE WITNESS' ERROR

Nandev Ganpat Savant corrected an error in his evidence on the previous day. On Tuesday the witness had stated that the revolver he found on the spot was five chambered and so five shots could be fired once it was loaded. He corrected the statement and said that though originally it was a five chambered revolver it could no more fire more than one shot at a time. He explained that revolvers of that type were supplied to the Police from the Military Department and while giving them to the Police the contrivance to enable five shots at a time was removed and hence it was required to be reloaded after firing one shot.

The witness then narrated how different complaints were filed and registered at Panvel Police Station.

"IRRELEVANT" SAYS JUDGE

Witness then deposed that he made a search of the house of Mr. Vedak accused No. 25 in Panvel and found a slip of paper in a copy of the Indian Penal Code and some papers on his table containing notes about Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy. The Public Prosecutor then went on reading the points which were noted under the head "British rule a curse."

While the Prosecutor was reading and explaining those points the Judge again drew his attention to the fact that those points had no bearing on the present case. "We are not trying anybody for sedition or for planning to upset the Government established by law. We are only concerned with the charges against the accused which relate to theft of forest property and if there is anything which has no bearing on it we shall have to consider it as irrelevant."

DISALLOWED

Mr. W. B. Pradhan pointed out that the notes related to reduction of taxation and "overhauling of the revenue system" and as Fortsts were also a means of revenue to the Government they had a bearing on the case.

The judge did not accept the plea and did not allow the papers to go in as exhibits.

The witness who is the complainant in the case was then cross-examined by Mr. R. P. Karandikar the defence counsel for full four hours.

INCIDENTS OF SEPT. 25.

He stated that he learnt of the Chirner tragedy on the evening of September 25 when he returned to Panvel from Kalhe. He was told that the Mamlatdar Mr. Joshi was shot dead and his body was in the Hospital. Witness went to the Hospital where he found the dead body. There was a bullet wound in the body. The bullet had passed through the body. The witness did not make a panchnama of the dead body. He asked his Head constable to do it. He then sent several telegrams to his superiors but as he was in a hurry he did not keep any copies for record.

DID POLICE ACT "FOOLISHLY."

At 9-0 p.m. the witness started for Chirner by a motor with a party of armed and unarmed Police. They traversed half the way by motor and then started on foot. On the way he met Police Inspector G. D. Patil who was returning from Chirner in a touring car. Mr. Patil was accompanied by several persons but the witness did not know who they were.

Mr. Karandikar:—Do you remember if Mr. Vedak (accused No. 25) and Mr. Gupta (accused No. 17) were in the car?

Witness:—I did not see them.

Mr. Karandikar:—Did Mr. Patil tell you that he was reserved by the Congress workers?

Witness:—I do not remember. No he did not say that.

Mr. Karandikar:—Did Mr. Patil say that the Police acted foolishly.

Witness:—No. Not at all.

FURTHER INSIDENTS.

Witness then stated that he reached Chirner after midnight. In front of the door of Babaji Bhagwan Patil a dead body was lying. He left one police constable there to guard the body and then proceeded to the Ganpati's temple. It was all quiet there. In the meanwhile additional Police came from Thana. At 2-30 a.m. Mr. Kid the D. S. P. of Thana also reached Chirner. Witness das with Mr. Kid for 15 to 20 minutes.

Question:—What did you do after that? Did you go to sleep?

Answer:—How could one sleep that night?

Witness further said that Mr. R. D. Patil Police Inspector came to Chirner on the next day, September 26 and met him after mid-i day near the Akkadevi Hill. The D. S. P. of Alibag and Mr. Kaundinya the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Alibag were also with him. Witness stated that when he went to Akkadevi Hill from Chirner in the morning on his way he did not see any dead bodies.

PANCHNAMAS OF CORPSES.

Replying to questions regarding the Panchnamas of the dead bodies the witness stated that he knew that there was a case pending in which one of the two Panchas Shivram Patil was the complainant and some village people were defendants.

Questioned about the character of the other Panch Bhagwan Patil witness said he did not know if he (Bhagwan) was bound over for good behaviour.

Questioned as to how it came to happen that on all the four Panchnamas two of which were made in the presence of the witness and two by Head Constable Joshi the same two Panchas had signed witness said that first Joshi made two Panchnama and then brought the same persons to the place where the witness made the other two Panchnamas.

Questioned why he invited Shiva Patil to be present at the Panchnama when the same man was to be a complainant in another case the witness said that other people were not coming forward.

Question:—Do you remember that Mr. Vedak (accused No. 25) warned you that you would get any number of respectable witnesses?

Answer:—No. Mr. Vedak never met me.

A number of questions were then put to the witness concurning the nature of the investigations carried by him.

Question:—Did you carry on the investigation with the object that evidence relating to injuries to Police should be recorded and nothing should be recorded about the injuries to the members of the public.

Answer:—No. That was not my object.

WHOSE BULLET?

Question:—Did you inquire whose bullet it was that hit the Mamlatdar?

Answer:—No. I did not.

Question:—Did Mr. Patil tell you that after the firing people came to him and laid the whole blame for ordering fire at his door.

Answer:—No. I do not remember.

A copy of the statement of Mr. Patil recorded by the witness was given to the witness to refresh his memoray and on reading it he found that Mr. Patil had complained to him about the matter.

Question:—Is it a fact that the place where the tragedy occured is still guarded by the Police and outsiders are prevented from entering the area?

Answer:—No. It is not so.

Question:—Do you remember of an incident at Chirner that on October 12, 1930 some respectable persons including an M.L.C. who visited Chirner were pevented from entering the Ganpati's temple.

Answer:—No. I do not know it.

Question:—Do you know that on that day two witnesses were tied to a pillar of that temple with ropes with their backs at each other and another man was tied to another post?

Answer:—No. I do not know of such an incident.

The witness further stated that he knew Mr. Narayan Nagu Patil, M. L. C., Mr. Jael and Mr. Goilkar. They had come to Chirner on or about October 12 and were there for half an hour. Witness knew about it because they came by a motor and he was asked to go and get their names.

Replying to Mr. W. A. Rege witness said that Shantaram the orderly of Mr. Patil, Police Inspector and Ganpat the orderly of Mr. Joshi the Mamlatdar met him and gave him news about the Chirner tragedy but they did not give him any information of a cogusable offence.

Questioned by Mr. K. N. Dharup witness stated that in the two charge sheets that he forwarded to the Magistrate on November 5, 1930, there were names of 13 accused in each of the charge sheets. He had all the information with him that was required to substantiate the charges in those charge sheets. He felt then that investigation was over and on the basis of the information he had collected then he could not charge more persons than were mentioned in those sheets.

Asked if in the first information that was sent to him by Mr. Patil on October 13 there were only two names the witness pleaded inability to give a definite reply without examining the papers.

The Court then rose for the day. The witness will be re-examined by Mr. Pradhan to-day (Thursday).

TROUBLE IN CAWNPORE

—:o:—

17 Killed: 70 Injured

MILITARY CALLED OUT.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 25.

Reports from the District Magistrate of Cawnpore show that the cause of the communal rioting was an attempt by Congress supporters to force Mahomedan shop-keepers to shut their shops in connection with the execution of Bhagat Singh. His estimate is that 17 were killed and 70 wounded.—A. P.

9 CHILDREN BUTCHERED

LUCKNOW, March 25.

In connection with the rioting in Cawnpore, information has just been received here that Lala Kallimal's house, worth several lakhs of rupees, has been burnt down and that several other houses are ablaze. It is stated that in Patkapur area nine children were butchered. Armed police are being rushed to Cawnpore from Lucknow and Allahabad and some troops have also been moved to Cawnpore from Lucknow.

In the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day, Mr. J. P. Srivastava asked some short notice questions regarding the Cawnpore situation. The Finance Member replied that the Government had no detailed information but the trouble there was reported to be serious and additional police had been sent. The Finance Member added that the trouble was reported to have had its origin in the efforts of Congress volunteers to force Muslim shopkeepers to observe a hartal yesterday as a mark of protest against the Lahore executions.—A. P.

FIGHTING STILL GOING ON

—:o:—

Military Called Out

CAWNPORE, March 25.

Fighting is still going on and already over 30 dead and a hundred injured persons have been admitted to the hospital. This morning at the crossing near the Lalimli Woollen Mills, assaults were made on cars and buses and several Indians and Europeans were injured. Enquiry made of the District Magistrate reveals that two British companies have been called in and over 200 policemen are coming from Allahabad and Lucknow. The auxiliary force has been called to patrol the civil lines.—A. P.

CAWNPORE, Mar. 24.

News of the execution of Bhagat Singh and others reached here this morning, and efforts were made to observe a hartal. The exact origin is not yet known but rowdyism spread and even the Currency and Telegraph Offices and Courts were mobbed and stoned. At the time of reporting the news is available that the trouble has taken a communal turn, and panic prevails. Several persons have been grievously hurt and admitted to hospital.

CAWNPORE, Mar. 25.

Since last evening the communal fight has become more serious. Attacks were made in temples and mosques and shops have been looted and burnt. A curfew order under Section 144 has been enforced. Police and military are patrolling the city, but the situation is still far from satisfactory. Hospital reports show that more than 50 persons have been injured, and 19 dead bodies have been received. Some injured persons are still lying in the streets. Police and Sewasamitis are trying to remove them to hospital. It is understood that the District Magistrate is trying to get the leaders together to solve this serious problem. All the city is deserted and all the mills and business houses are closed.—A. P.

SHOLAPUR RIOTS' ECHO

—:o:—

Appeal Against "Conspiracy" Charge

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Mirza and Mr. Justice Baker are hearing since Monday an appeal filed by Mr. Mahajan, pleader, and Dr. Antrolikar, who were sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment by the Lower Court, being charged with an offence of conspiracy in burning the Sholapur Courts etc. Counsel for the accused had not finished his address when the Court rose on Wednesday.

It is understood that the hearing will take at least one week more as many important points have been raised by Counsel for the accused.

Sir J. B. Kanga, the Advocate General with Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the Crown, while Mr. G. N. Thakore instructed by Mr. G. B. Chitale appeared for the accused.

MUSLIM YOUTH GETS 2 YEARS' HARD LABOUR

—:o:—

For Cutting Nose Of A Boy

At the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Barlee and a common jury heard the case on Tuesday in which Dawood Karimkhan, a Mahomedan dock-worker of 25 stood charged under sections 326 and 342 I. P. C. for causing grievous hurt and for wrongful confinement of one Abdul Rahiman Abu Bakar, a boy of 16, on October 17, 1930, at 8 p.m. at Mazgaon in Bombay.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The complainant, who was on good terms with the accused, was persuaded on the day of the incident to go to the room of the accused, where after bolting the door from inside, the complainant's hands and feet were tied with a rope and his mouth gagged on the complainant refusing to allow the accused to commit an unnatural offence upon him. Subsequently his nose was cut with a sharp instrument by the accused, who ran away leaving the complainant in that helpless state. The complainant somehow stretching the tied hands from behind took out the gag and raised an alarm. One woman and to his rescue and according to him untied his hands. He went to the police station and filed a complaint. He was taken to the hospital, where he was under treatment for about some months. The police could not trace the accused, till he surrendered himself on November 26, 1930 after his disappearance from Bombay the same night.

The Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court, after recording the evidence, committed the accused to sessions on Feb. 25.

GUILTY ON BOTH CHARGES!

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on both the charges. Accepting the verdict, His Lordship sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to three months' on the second charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

10 YEARS' R. I. FOR TRESPASS.

—:o:—

Mr. Justice Barlee, at the Criminal sessions heard on Tuesday a case in which Manilal Pitambar a Hindu of 40, stood charged for committing trespass by breaking a lock of the room of Chimanlal Maganlal a piece-goods merchant, on the second floor of a building situated at Madhavbaug on February 10.

The complainant, who had gone to Ghatkopar on February 9 after locking his room, received information the next day that his room was broken open by somebody in his absence. He went hurriedly to his place and after making inquiries made a complaint at the police station. He stated in court that nothing was missing from his room.

The accused could not lay his hands on anything after breaking open the lock, as he was noticed by a boy and two domestic servants who immediately handed him over to the police along with the broken lock.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, which His Lordship accepted and looking to his previous convictions sentenced the accused to 10 years' R. I. under Section 457 I.P.C., and two years' under Section 454 I.P.C., the sentences to run concurrently.

Bhagat Singh Day At Vile Parle

—:o:—

The citizens of Vile Parle observed Tuesday as Bhagat Singh Day by taking out a large procession in the evening from Gandhi Chawk through the main thoroughfares of the city. The procession terminated at the Chhavani where a meeting was held and fitting tributes were paid to the three brave martyrs, Sirdar Bhagat Singh, Sukhdeo and Rajguru. The flag at the Upanagar Chhavani flew half mast, and complete and spontaneous hartal was observed in the town.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1931.

TRUCE TO EXPLOITATION.

—:o:—

In an important interview with the Special Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have reiterated his emphatic opinion that it would be useless, even if possible, for Congress to attend the Round Table Conference unless the question of tentatively suggested safeguards was re-opened and re-formulated "on the basis of providing India with an efficient and stable form of Self-Government". "I have been very much disturbed", said Gandhiji in the interview, "by the tone of Mr. Benn's statement in reference to the safeguards. I must emphasise that the Round Table Conference cannot succeed if it is prejudiced by declarations which imply that certain demands made by Britain are final". So far as the question of finality is concerned, it can be proved to the hilt with quotations from the Sankey Report itself and from the repeated opinions of Indian and British delegates to the Round Table Conference that practically nothing is definitely or finally settled. Even the principle of Federation, which the Tory leaders have often said is the only thing to which they are committed, may have to be abandoned if the Princes are not satisfied with what has been called the filling in of the Federal outline—or, for that matter, if the Congress is not satisfied with the completed scheme. We shall go farther and say that nothing can be, or will be allowed to be, final without the approval of the Congress. With regard to the question of finality, therefore, the position is what it was at the conclusion of the London Conference. That is to say, the position is quite uncertain. But for that very reason it should be possible for the Congress to alter the position to its own advantage.

The main point gained since the close of the London Conference is the solemn declaration in the Gandhi-Irwin settlement that only such safeguards will be accepted by the Conference as can be proved to be in the interests of India. We have repeatedly pointed out that many of the safeguards so far suggested are obviously in the interests of the British. With regard to the much discussed question of the Equality of Trade Rights to Britishers, Mahatma Gandhi has done well to say to the representative of the "Manchester Guardian". "The rights of existing business interests must be a matter for negotiations, wherein India does not desire to act unfairly or ungenerously. But India must retain the freedom for the future economic development of her resources along lines which commend themselves to Indians." Gandhiji has brought out the point of principle plainly enough. The principle is one of India's sovereignty. India wants to be as free to deal with her internal or external trade in any manner she likes as Britain is with regard to her own trade. That equal freedom would be the best application of the principle of equality upon which Britishers demanding safeguards claim to take their stand.

If, however, in the name of equality the British claim in India equal trade facilities with the children of the soil, as a matter of privilege, that claim is grossly unjust and cannot possibly be conceded. For a century and more the British by misuse of their political power have enjoyed in this land all sorts of special privileges at the expense of the people of the country. To take but one illustration, Britain killed Indian shipping industry, gave every facility to British shippers in India and allowed them to put down most of the Indian rivals by cut-throat competition. To repeat an analogy that we have used for the purpose of pointed illustration, the British have grown, industrially into the position of a giant and have reduced their victim, India, to the position of a dwarf. And for Britain now to say to India "Let us compete on equal terms" is indeed a monstrous joke. If only to redress the balance equitably Indians need and will need for a pretty long time to come special preference over foreigners as an encouragement to retrieve their lost position. That preference can also be likened to special diet given to a long starved person. Nowhere outside India can Indians even dream of getting that preference. And for India's sons to be denied any preference in their own country is on the very face of it a monstrous position.

MEMORIAL TO MAHOMEDALI

—:o:—

It is gratifying to know that the project of a memorial to Mahomed Ali has been seriously taken in hand. The prominent Muslim leaders who had assembled in Delhi in connection with the communal question met at Doctor Ansari's house and formed a strong All-India Memorial Foundation Committee which includes almost everybody who is anybody in the public life of the Muslim community. On the suggestion of Mr. Shaukat Ali it was unanimously decided to strengthen the Jamia Millia—the Nationalist Muslim University of Delhi—and to start in it a school of politics and Islamic culture in the dead patriot's name.

We heartily congratulate the leaders on their choice. It is impossible to conceive of a better and more appropriate memorial than the Jamia Millia which Mahomedali founded, of which he was the first principal and to which he bequeathed his library on his death-bed. What could more suitably perpetuate Mahomed Ali's memory than his intellectual child and heir, the institution of his dreams? We note with particular pleasure that Doctor Ansari, the Chancellor of the National University and Doctor Zakir Husain its young and brilliant Principal have been appointed President and Secretary respectively of the memorial committee. We wish every success to them and to Mr. Shaukat Ali who is shortly to start the work of collecting funds. Muslims owe a great deal to Mahomed Ali. We hope they will try to repay some of the debt. In this connection, however, we venture to sound a note of warning. The All-India Committee, we understand, has no objection to the raising of local memorials. But the danger of local patriotism—always more persistent because nearer—prejudicing the real memorial must be guarded against. Doctor Ansari and Mr. Shaukat Ali have to see to it that wherever the funds be collected the first and main charge on them must of necessity be the Jamia and the proposed school.

THE WALK-OUT.

—:o:—

The walk-out on Tuesday of a large number of members of the Legislative Assembly is of interest only as being indicative of the intense feeling of horror and indignation created by the execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades. Even those who remained behind after the Nationalist Party had walked out felt strangely uncomfortable, and even the President seemed anxious to find some plausible excuse to adjourn the House. And at last after some half-hearted protests from some against adjournment and after some work was nominally gone through, the President did feel constrained to adjourn the House. Not even Government's best friends were deceived by Sir George Rainy's protest that an adjournment because of a walk-out would be a bad precedent inconsistent with Parliamentary procedure. The gist of Sir Cowasji Jehangir's retort was in plain language that it was a mockery to compare the present Assembly to Parliament. If the Assembly were anything like Parliament, Bhagat Singh and his associates would not have been executed, in defiance of the overwhelming public demand that their sentence should be commuted to transportation.

AN EXCEPTION

—:o:—

If it is true that a Police Sub-Inspector in the Madras Presidency has been suspended on account of a recent lathi charge, he is perhaps a solitary exception. And the fact that action has been taken against him after the suspension of the civil disobedience campaign suggests the suspicion that action might not have been taken if the campaign had not been suspended. The suspicion is strengthened by the studious efforts of officials to praise the police indiscriminately for their restraint, tact etc., etc. As regards the unworthy attempts made in certain quarters to show that Englishmen and officials have sympathised with Indian policemen even more than the latter's own countrymen have done, we would only say that the Indian policemen themselves will not be deceived by the trick. They know that much of the criticism levelled by the public against police excesses is directed mainly against the higher police and other officials. The rank and file have but to obey orders.

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

Deficit, depression and disappointment stare us all in the face. The average man is asked to cut his coat according to his cloth. But Governments live and spend in anticipation. Like Micawber, they expect some windfall to turn up and when the expected windfall turns out to be a mere fall in revenues, woe to the Finance Members.

* * * *

The retrenchment farce that is being staged in the Assembly and Provincial Councils has many comic interludes. The Treasury Bench ask the legislators to sanction a dredger to fill up the gap in the budget. But the M. L. C.s and M. L. A.s ask the Finance Members to try it with dry filling from the Secretariat 'moorum!'

* * * *

The Provincial authorities have peculiar ideas of their own about Gubernatonal parapharnalia. When the Bombay Legislature turned turtle and even the loyalists walked into the Opposition lobby on money bills, Sir Ernest Hotson announced that His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes expressed willingness to forego his band at Mahabaleshwar as an act of self-denial. After all, it is better to carry on without music rather than face the jazz band of the Opposition.

* * * *

But things are quiet different in Bengal. They seem to follow the maxim. "No Governor without the band". When there was a proposal to reduce the amount for the Governor's band, the Home Member said "So far as the band of the Governor was concerned, it had been decided that the band was essential. So long as the present constitution worked, the band must be retained". Evidently a Governor's band is necessary to the harmony of administration!

* * * *

I am not at all surprised at Sir Stanley Jackson's musical theory of administration. His predecessor in office evolved a more novel theory. When the budget demand for the renewal of Government House carpets was thrown out by the Bengal Council, Lord Lytton certified the demand on the plea that it was essential to have the carpets renewed for the due discharge of his responsibility for the administration of the province!

* * * *

You may ask whether carpet rules the roost in administration. It does and I shall show you how. You cannot have carpet knights without carpets and carpet knights form the safety-valve in administration. In moments of crisis, when the "wreckers" try to upset the balance of power, the Government can expect the knights to fill in the lobby and do their duty to the country!

THE SONG OF THE CHARKHA

—:o:—

(BY RUSTAM B. PAYMASTER.)

God is with us, the suffering sons of Hind,
And all-wise Providence is on our side,
With Nature's own force of artillery—
The force generated by our meek soul.
Charkha is our machine-gun, aeroplane,
Whose minute round exceeds gun-shot by far
And humming turns produce our music sweet—
"Swaraj our aim, our goal of Victory,—
Non-violence is our creed, our faith and hope,
Our strategy in Freedom's sacred Cause,
Ahimsa is our bullet, effective, sure
Stern Satyagraha our powder and our shot,
Our methods are above board, and spotless clean,
We open our breasts to meet 'Lathi' blows
And see in suffering our sure repose."

OBSTACLES TO INDIAN SHIPPING EXPANSION.

GLIMPSE INTO PAST HISTORY

(BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR.)

Shipping and Ship-building are by common agreement essential to the promotion of vigorous national life, but India stands to-day in the helpless position of not having a single ship-building yard to call her own. In the oversea or coastal trade also, her position is insignificant. It is not as if the country had no maritime history behind it. Indian maritime enterprise, according to Prof. Radhakumud Mookerji, in his "History of Indian Shipping and Maritime Activity" had a long and brilliant career, covering a period of more than twenty centuries. It was according to the learned author "one of the triumphs of Indian civilisation, the chief means by which that civilisation asserted itself and influenced other alien civilisations." According to this author, *Rig Veda* contains several references to sea voyages undertaken for commercial and other purposes. The *Ramayana* also gives sufficient indication of commerce between India and foreign countries carried out through Indian ships, so much so that even the *Smrities* and Manu's Code talk about bottomry bonds, and marine insurance. To quote the same author in his own words. "Indeed, all the evidences available will clearly show that for full thirty centuries India stood out as the very heart of the commercial world, cultivating trade relations successfully with the Phoenicians, Jews, Assyrians, Greeks, Egyptians, and Romans in ancient times, and Turks, Venetians, Portuguese, Dutch and English in modern times. A genial climate and a fertile soil, coupled with the industry and frugality of the Indian people, rendered them virtually independent of foreign nations in respect of the necessaries of life, while their secondary wants were few. Of the latter, tin, lead, glass, amber, steel for arms, and perhaps coral and to a small extent medicinal drugs, were all that India had need to import from Europe and Western Asia, while to Arabia she was indebted for the supply of frankincense used in her temples. On the other hand, India provided Europe with wool from the fleeces of the sheep bred on her north-western mountain ranges, famous since the days of Alexander the Great; with onyx, chalcedony, lapis-lazuli, and jasper, then esteemed as precious stones; with a resinous gum, furs, assafoetida, and musk; with embroidered woollen fabrics and coloured carpets which were as highly prized in Babylon and Rome as their modern reproductions are in London and Paris at the present day."

UNIQUE POSITION.

But the most valuable of the exports of India was silk, which, under the Persian Empire, is said to have been exchanged by weight with gold. It was manufactured in India, as well as obtained for re-export from China. Next to silk in value were cotton cloths ranging from coarse canvas and calicoes to muslins of the finest texture. India also supplied foreign countrits with oils, brassware, a liquid preparation of surgarcane, salt, drugs dyes and aromatics, while she had also a monopoly in the matter of the supply of pepper, cinnamon, and other edible spices, which were in great request throughout Europe. Through ages India thus occupied a unique position in the commercial world "as the main supplier of the world's luxuries." Which son of India would not be overjoyed and proud at this historical demonstration of his country's overseas trade and the part early Indians took in carrying it on in their own ships and barges? Even in the time of Alexander, eminent Greek writers have testified to a very flourishing ship-building industry as early as 325 B.C. which they observed during their passage to India in connection with Indian campaigns. The maritime activities of India were not confined to any particular location, because according to the same author, South India, North India and Bengal were carrying on active trade with the rest of the civilised world of the day. Besides intercourse with Roman, Greek and other European centres, intercourse with China and Japan also was most frequent and intimate as far as overseas trade and commerce were concerned. During the Moghul period, the great Emperor Akbar founded and established an Imperial Naval Department in Bengal, which was the home of ship-building in India of the time. Akbar gave great impetus and encouragement to Indian ship-building.

ONLY A CENTURY AGO.

Even as late as the year 1811, a French traveller, F. Baltzer Sooloynes, wrote very eulogistically of the Indian art of constructing ships, stating that Indians even at that date could offer models to Europe, so much so that many improvements were borrowed, and that too, according to him, with success by the British. There are men, even to this day, who can talk about the glorious days when the Wadia family of Parsi master-ship-builders of Bombay for generations built for the British Government first class ships for which they were repeatedly complimented as well as rewarded by the authorities in power. What has happened since, that, not only ship-building, but also shipping of this country has passed into non-Indian hands? Only seventy years—a period which exactly corresponds with that of the establishment and growth of the exchange banks—mark the commencement of this exploitation of Indian shipping, both coastal and foreign by non-Indians with the same result, viz., the passing of the monopoly from Indian into non-Indian hands.

THE HEAVY DRAIN.

An idea as to the price which the country has been paying can be had by reflecting over a few facts and figures. Mr. Ghanshyamdas Birla, while speaking on the question of Coastal Reservation Bill in the Assembly, quoted figures challenging representatives of European Shipping interests present to correct him where he might be inaccurate. The challenge remained unaccepted. According to him, only one non-Indian company, with a capital of nine lakhs and fifty-seven thousand pounds made a total profit of fifty-one lakhs seventy thousand pounds, within twenty-five years (1901-1925); or approximately twenty-two per cent. per annum, and that too, only in connection with our "coastal trade." Owing to its almost paramount position, according to the same authority, this company was able to charge about rupees twenty per ton as freight for the coastal traffic, whereas the figure for freight from India to the United Kingdom—a distance three times as much as the longest coastal trip—was only rupees sixteen per ton. This also means that the importers of food grain and other raw materials in the United Kingdom, thanks to the solicitude of their own countrymen, were in the fortunate position of being called upon to pay a freight rate which was about twenty-five per cent. or one quarter of that paid by the Indian consumer.

FAILURE OF INDIAN COMPANIES.

In spite of this heavy profiteering, our Indian companies, had the pluck to compete with these all-powerful outside concerns but they had either to close down, or enter into some sort of a compact or truce, thereby surrendering their liberty of action. It is estimated that between 1877 and 1927 about thirty-two Indian shipping companies were started with a capital of about twelve crores of rupees, but thanks to the ruthless rate wars and other causes, twenty-three out of these thirty-two companies had to be liquidated, leaving only four and a half crores of capital still floating.

A HEAVY SET-BACK.

Besides all these, the fact that the control of shipping and ship-building is not in Indian hands imposes many other heavy additional burdens and drawbacks on the nation. Indian passengers who have to travel on coastal shipping run by non-Indian companies have frequently complained of the want of regard for their comforts. A large number of foreigners and non-Indians are employed on these ships, with comfortable emoluments, where the children of the soil could have found a healthy and romantic career, the flag of India would have flown all over the world, with Indian shipping in forefront, which would have created an impression on the imagination of other nations, raising the country to its old prestige (an advantage of no mean value), the demand for ships for our own companies would naturally bring us back to the possession of our own ship-building yards, giving as it is bound to do in natural sequence, an impetus to our sinking iron and steel industry, not to speak of the opening of careers here to both our intellectual and manual labour. It would, in course of time, save a good proportion of the fifty crores of rupees a year of oversea freight paid by us (not to speak of the other ten crores of coastal trade) as Indian companies grow stronger, year after year, with the help of proper legislation and the nursing care of the State, as we hope can be achieved, under the reforms

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Bengal Merchants' Appeal.

The Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Governor pleading for the release of detenus. They urge good reasons against a policy that condemns unfortunate men unheard and quote the following words of Tagore:—

"The policy of secret condemnation and punishment hitherto pursued has naturally led a very large number of my countrymen to conclude that a great many of those punished are innocent. Imprisonment in gaols, in some cases in solitary cells, savours to the public at large more of vengeance than of precaution."

No one can deny the justice of Tagore's gentle protest. His sentiment is shared by every Indian. But we doubt if any useful purpose can be served by commending his words to a bureaucracy that is out to defy Indian opinion by every possible means and deliberately give a political stab to Gandhiji in the back.

Mr. Rajab Explains.

Mr. M. U. Rajab, whose letter we have published with great pleasure, has no faith in miracles. This, however, has not stopped him from attempting one himself. "Those" he says, "who know Mr. Gandhi and his past career and have tried to read and understand his life and actions without allowing themselves to be blinded with feelings of reverence and sense of hero-worship know it thoroughly well that he has been a friend more of the capitalists than of the working classes." If we do not disturb Mr. Rajab in his enjoyment of this miraculous knowledge—shared by such deep students of Gandhiji's "past career," as Lord Birkenhead and Sir Michael O'Dwyer—it is because Gandhiji's life and services are too obvious to be obscured by Mr. Rajab.

—His Silence.

But Mr. Rajab has attempted another, if a tamer, miracle. Referring to the debates in the Corporation regarding the addresses to Lord Irwin and Lord Willingdon, he writes "I did not make any explanatory speech on those occasions as none on behalf of those gentlemen claimed them to be benefactors and friends of the masses." If Mr. Rajab, would take the trouble of thinking again, he would discover that his is a positively wonderful excuse for silence. The "representative of the working class" did not feel called upon to protest against voting addresses to representatives of Imperialist foreign domination! And that too only because the supporters had omitted at the time to say, that they were "benefactors and friends of the masses"! In the face of such explanations one cannot help wondering at the dull, subdued pink of Mr. Rajab's "objections to the workers' bursting into brilliant red only in the case of "Mr. Gandhi." But what a miracle!

The Year Reviewed.

"The Crisis and the Truce" is the title of an instructive booklet written by "Chronicler" and published by the New Epoch Publishers, Madras. The booklet, which contains 70 pages and is priced at ten annas, is a brief survey of Indian politics from the Simon Commission to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. It is thus of real topical interest and, being written in what Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar calls "a spirit of sympathetic detachment and impartiality", will be found helpful by all those who wish to form well-informed opinions on the issues before the country, arising out of the recent happenings. But the writer bestows undue praise upon Lord Irwin when he says: "So long as England can boast of a Lord Irwin and India of a Mahatma Gandhi, there is every hope not only of a satisfactory settlement of the Indian problem, but of the problem of world peace as well."

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT IN ASSEMBLY

Cowasji Jehangir's Amendment To Finance Bill Carried

SCHUSTER'S ELOQUENCE WASTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 25.

The effect of yesterday's demonstration over Bhagat Singh was felt acutely by the Government to-day when the party coalition made it lose heavily over the Income-Tax proposals. Sir George Schuster amused the opposition by assuming a very benevolent role on behalf of India's poorer classes. When he pleaded on Monday over the kerosene duties that they did not affect the poor at all and popular Parties' objection was purely sentimental and the House by small majority accepted his word he did not complain that the House had disregarded the popular interests but to-day he, to the accompaniment of cheers from the official benches and a few nominated supporters tried to overawe the House by declaring, "Can you now turn down the tax on richer classes after having voted it on the poorer classes to the extent of Rs. 10 crores what will the world say of you?"

ELOQUENCE WASTED !

Though this caused discomfiture to those Nationalists who had remained neutral on the kerosene vote it left no impression on the House. On the other hand even the "Yamin Khan's" and "Talib Mehdis" which generally go into the Government lobby deserted Government and more so as they resented the reflection cast on them by the Finance Member's indirect remark that they were having interest of their own on view.

There was also another lobby reason why Sir George Schuster was prepared to accommodate the remission of taxation to the ertent of a crore and a quarter which the European Group had asked for but the Opposition parties were indignant against this spirit of mutual accommodation between the Government and European interests and that was added reason for the support given to Sir Cowasji Jehangir's amendment lowering the income-tax scales in the Bill.

OPPOSITION REFORM TO WALK INTO TRAP.

The House also felt that its Opposition leaders had proved their wisdom by not discussing matters with commander-in-chief for it appears from to-day's announcement that General Chetwode was to merely agree to something already decided upon namely temporary economy of Rs. 60 lakhs and this fact was to be trumpeted forth as Government responsive to the co-operation. Now when the Bill goes to the Council of State, the Government would like to modify it at least in respect of those paying an income-tax on Rs. 20,000 and above but the Assembly's view is not likely to be modified. However keen struggle may ensue and the Government feels very discomforted by to-day's vote, especially as the House has disproved the charge that it stands for richer classes by voting down the proposed reduction in super-tax.

NEW DELHI, March 25.

By 62 votes to 48 the Legislative Assembly carried Sir Cowasji Jehangir's amendment to the Finance Bill reducing the proposed increases in rates of income-tax by four, three and two pies respectively in respect of incomes:—

(1) Between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000.

(2) Between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 20,000; and

(3) On incomes upward of Rs. 20,000, excluding the super-tax.—A. P

NEW DELHI, Mar. 25.

When the Assembly met to-day, both the Nationalists and the Independents returned and the President, with the consent of the House, postponed other business and asked the House to proceed at once with the Finance Bill.

RE-EXPORT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

In a short notice question Sir Hugh Cocke asked (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the notice issued by the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress regarding mills on the boycott list. He further asked "(b) Will the Government say what the position is in regard to this notice? (c) Has the attention of the Government also been drawn to the published account of a scheme for the re-export of foreign cloth. (d) If the reply to part (c) be in the affirmative, have the Government satisfied themselves that it is within the terms of the statement issued by the Governor-General in Council on 5th March, 1931?

Sir James Crerar replied:—(a) Yes, (b) They understand that while methods of persuasion will be used with the manufacturers dealers or consumers, these methods will not in accordance with the terms of the settlement, interfere with the liberty of action of individuals. They understand further that no boycott list of manufacturers or dealers who are unwilling to enter the scheme will be issued and that any action taken will be confined to purposes of propaganda or advertisement, e. g., the issue of a list for propaganda purposes of manufacturers or dealers who voluntarily enter the scheme and the issue to them of certificates for purposes of advertisement, (c) yes, (d) Government understand that methods of persuasion only will be used to induce dealers to participate in the scheme, that there will be no interference with their freedom of action and that they will be free without any form of restraint to join or not as they consider fit.

The House proceeded with the discussion of the Finance Bill. The income-tax and supertax schedules had still to be disposed of. Mr. Sahani (Nationalist) moved that the schedule regarding income-tax be removed from the Income-tax Act.

Sir George Schuster did not reply and the House rejected the proposal.

MOVE FOR STATUS QUO.

Mr. Rangachariar moved that the existing rates be substituted for the schedule embodying the proposed increases in Income-tax and super tax. He said that the amount involved was five crores, which the Government could find by retrenchment. He expected the revival of trade and increase in railway traffic due to changed political conditions, notwithstanding the blunders of the Government. The existing burden of income-tax was already heavy on the trade and the professions, if not on salaried servants. He had no objection to increased incometax, but he did object to increasing taxes beyond bearable capacity. If the Government wanted to make cuts in the salaries of their servants, they should do so directly and not by indirectly raising the rates of taxes. The Assembly had no other weapon for forcing the Government to have regard for public opinion than by carrying this amendment.

Mr. Krishnamachariar supported the amendment and criticised at length the system of administration of income-tax law.

Sir Abdur Rahim did not fully agree with the amendment. He at the same time agreed that there was room for retrenchment, particularly in military expenditure. Let retrenchment, he said, be of non-essential services but not of essential services like civil aviation.

EUROPEANS' WARNING.

Sir Hugh Cocke warned the Assembly against forcing the Government to leave a large uncovered deficit, when the budgets of provincial governments already showed deficits. He asked how many assessees were concerned by this schedule.

Sir George Schuster.—One-tenth of one per cent. of the population of 326,719.

Sir Hugh Cocke.—That is a very small number. The vast majority of the population are not affected by this. I suggest that the House should not vote for Mr. Rangachariar's amendment, but for something more businesslike and more workable.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub said that the agriculturist was already heavily taxed to the extent of fifty per cent. of his income from lands. He asked, why should the capitalist be spared.

AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Rangacharia's amendment for the status quo in regard to the level of income-tax and super-tax was lost by 35 votes against 59 votes.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

MR. SAHANI AND PRESIDENT

When the House met after lunch Mr. Sahani said: "As I will be leaving to-day for Karachi Congress I have agreed to state that in the interests of our constitution, law and procedure which are as dear to me as they are to every one in the House and out of my respect for you and the Chair that you occupy I am adhering to accepted form and making my apology unconditionally."

AMENDMENT TO FINANCE BILL.

The House then resumed discussion of the Finance Bill. Sir Cowasji Jehangir moved an amendment which proposed that income tax rates proposed in the Finance Bill be reduced by four pies in respect of incomes between 2,000 to 5,000 rupees and by three pies for incomes between 5,000 and 20,000 rupees and by two pies in respect of incomes of 20,000 and upwards. He estimated that his amendment would mean a loss of revenue to the extent of Rs. 234 lakhs over the income tax and Rs. 29 lakhs over super tax. He asked the House to pass the amendment and force the Government to retrench.

Sir Harisingh Gour charged the Finance Member with making yearly promises and not carrying out retrenchment.

WHEN HEADS AND HEARTS DON'T AGREE

Mr. Arthur Moore said the heart of the European Group was with Mr. Rangachariar's amendment of this morning but their head was against it.

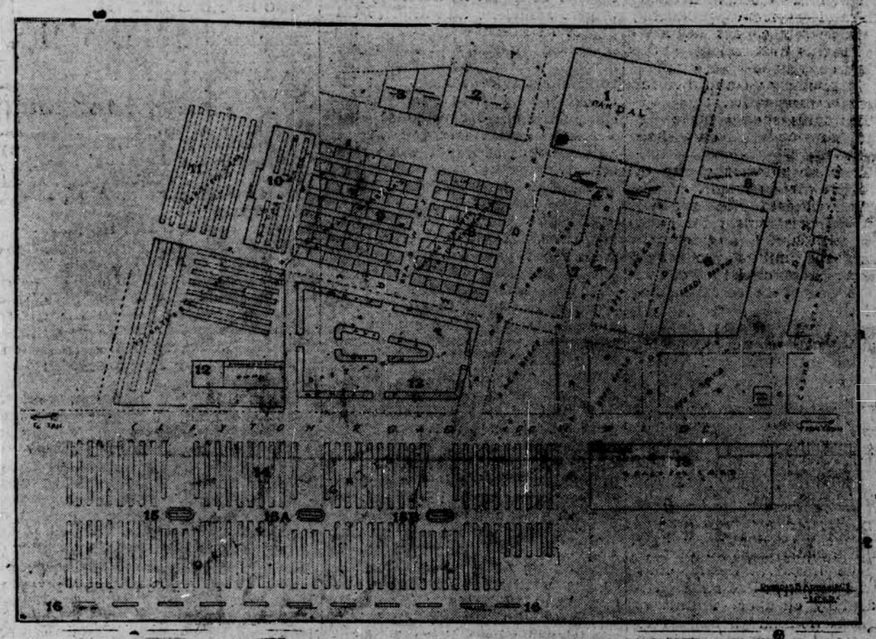
Mr. Yamin Khan was heard indistinctly to support the proposal.

Mr. Jaganath Aggarwal characterised the Finance Member's remedy as drastic and poisonous.

Mr. Jamal Mohammed held that income tax had begun to be a tax on capital.

Mr. Jog while regretting defeat of Mr. Rangachariar's amendment hoped that hats and birds would now join to support Sir Cowasji. (Laughter).

PLAN OF HARCHANDRAI NAGAR KARACHI



1. The Panda'
2. Subjects' Committee Hall
3. Quarters for the President-elect, the outgoing President and Mahatma Gandhi.
4. The two huge gateways
5. Congress Offices.
6. Khadi Exhibition.
7. Flagstaff.
8. Working Committee Members and Lady Delegates' Quarters.
9. Family Quarters and Lady Delegates Quarters.
10. Lady Volunteers' Camp.
11. Male Volunteers' Camp.
12. Kitchen and Dining Hall
13. Congress Bazaar.
14. Delegates' Camp (1300 huts to accommodate 4 persons in each.)
15, 15A, 15B, Bathing Platforms each 60 Water Pipe Stands.
16. Privies for Delegates.
17. Inquiry office and Delegates, Arrangement Office and Waiting Hall.
18. Space for parking cars.

NEW INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT BILL.

Circulation For Public Opinion Urged.

The Bombay Shareholders' Association has forwarded the following telegram to the Finance Member, New Delhi.:—

"Committee, Bombay Shareholders' Association, strongly urge circulation, for public opinion, of New Income-tax Amendment Bill as it, introduces far-reaching changes requiring close examination particularly when proposed legislation not coming into force before April 1932.

ONE LAKH "RED SHIRTS" TO MARCH ON CONGRESS PANDAL

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

rather of strategy than of sentiment. He said it was clear to him that if the youths wanted rejection of the Delhi agreement, they must place an alternative programme before the country and must also secure support to work it out probably in the fac of Mahatma Gandhi 's opposition. He was not therefore ready to make any public statement on the situation until he consulted the representatives of the youth organisations from the other provinces, particularly Bengal and the Punjab. If this youth leader's attitude of cautious deliberation is shared by youths in general, then it is felt Mahatma Gandhi will win over the opposition.

QUESTION OF SAFEGUARDS.

Mahatma Gandhi's recent declaration that if the interpretation of the safeguards given in Parliament be final, then participation in the Round Table Conference would be futile has aroused a lively interest in the Congress camp. It is pointed out that the terms of the Delhi agreement specifically lays down that the safeguards must be in India's interest and therefore the interpretation that they must be also in England's interest is wrong. One prominent Congress leader expects that the Viceroy will reply to Mahatma Gandhi's statement and put the position beyond doubt, but until this is done and until the Working Committee meets, the position will continue to be one of suspense.

The only other important question expected to come up is the ratification of the Independence resolution and scarcely any difficulty is anticipated in this connection.—A. P.

PROCESSION IN HONOUR OF BHAGAT SINGH

Bombay Women's Appeal To Youths

An impressive demonstration to mourn the death of Sardar Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev was held by the women of Bombay on Wednesday afternoon. Several hundred women representing every community assembled at Morar Baug (Bhuleshwar) and formed themselves into a procession. The processionists carried black flags and a photo of Bhagat Singh profusely garlanded and marched silently through Girgaum and C. P. Tank Road and terminated in a public meeting held at Madhav Baug. The procession was led among others by Mrs. Shivlal Govindlal, Mrs. Khatija Vasi and Mrs. Bachubai Wagle.

Mrs. Shantiben Pitti, presiding over the public meeting at Madhav Baug said that Bhagat Singh and his comrades had laid their lives at the altar of the motherland. They should emulate Bhagat Singh's intense love for his country, but at the same time they must remember that they had pledged their full support to Mahatma Gandhi whose fight for liberty was based on non-violence. The only memorial they could raise in honour of Bhagat Singh was by taking solemn vow to serve their country and be prepared to make greater sacrifices in the cause.

APPEAL TO YOUTHS.

She then moved the following resolution: "We the women of Bombay in a public meeting assembled wish to record our profound sorrow at the tragic death of our martyred brothers, and whilst paying unbounded homage to Sardar Bhagat Singh's, Sukh Dev's and Raj Guru's indomitable courage, selfless patriotism and passionate desire for the freedom of their country we call upon the youth of the country to emulate their heroic spirit and shunning the path of violence, immortalise these idols of their hearts by achieving their objective along the pure path of ahimsa."

AWAKENING AMONG WOMEN.

Miss Khurshedben Naoroji in seconding the resolution said that it was not an occasion for making speeches. She complimented the women of Bombay for the part they had taken in the present struggle. She hoped they were not going to stop their work so well begun. If there was anything unique in the fight started by Mahatma Gandhi, it was the great awakening of women and the absolutely non-violent character of the struggle. It was upto the women to continue to take an active part in picketing as they had hitherto done and also to see that non-violence was maintained. Bhagat Singh and his comrades were brave men and they should emulate everything that was great in them. But they should strictly keep to the path of non-violence by which alone they could achieve their freedom.

The resolution was passed. Prayers were then offered by the whole meeting in honour of the Lahore martyrs.

APPEAL TO YOUTH LEAGUERS

—:o:—

Sen Gupta & Satyapal Busy

KARACHI, March 25.

The wave of extremism that swept the Congress circles yesterday, when news of Lahore executions was received may now be said to have receded, and judging by the present indications, opposition to the Delhi Pact which gained strength yesterday, is not likely to be very formidable. Mr. Sen Gupta and Dr. Satyapal spoke at last night's meetings in the city to protest against the executions and earnestly pleaded for a calm consideration of the situation. The audience which had been worked upon by fiery utterences of the local leaders of Naujeewan Bharat Sabha seemed to be impressed by the elder leaders' pleadings, though the redshirts of the Naujeewan Bharat Sabha who were present in large numbers interrupted Mr. Sen Gupta with cries of "Down with Gandhi." The Congressmen eventually won over their hearers generally. Later in the night Mr. Sen Gupta had a long discussion with Mr. Meherally, the Bombay youth leader lasting till past midnight. This morning, Mr. Sen Gupta felt reassured about the changes of ratification of the Delhi Pact.

GANDHIJI'S ARRIVAL.

Mahatma Gandhi's arrival at eleven this morning was the occasion for spontaneous demonstrations which have further strengthened the impression that he will carry the Congress as a whole with him. Despite the secrecy maintained about the time of his arrival, a huge concorse was present in the Congress grounds, and his car could move only with great difficulty. Cheers resounded, inspite of the ban on demonstrations. Sardar Patel president-elect, Sjt. Rajagopalacharya, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders also arrived.—A. P. Special.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Seventh Session In Karachi

The seventh session of the Hindustani Seva Dal Conference and All India Volunteer Conference will be held at Karachi in the Subjects Committee Pandal on the 29th and 31st instant, under the presidentship of Sjt. Sambamurti.

Delegates from various provinces have already left for Karachi

Disposal Of Bodies Of Bhagat Singh & Comrades

—:o:—

GOVT'S REPLY IN PUNJAB COUNCIL

LAHORE, March 25.

In the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, replying to a short notice question by Rai Bahadur Lala Mohanlal, Sir Henru Craik, the Finance Member, stated that stories current in Lahore since Tuesday that the bodies of Bhagat Singh and his two associates were mutilated and burnt without proper religious rituals were absolutely incorrect. The Government, he said, were issuing a statement in reply to all allegations, and he informed the member that the dead bodies of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were removed from Lahore Central Jail at 8/30 p. m. on the day they were executed.

ACCORDING TO RITES.

The bodies were taken in two lorries and three other lorries accompanied them with fuel and other material necessary for cremation. The bodies were cremated according to strict Hindu and Sikh religious rites and were completely burnt near about five in the morning, when the ashes were thrown into the Sutlej in the midstream. The Finance Member further stated that the statement by the Deputy Commissioner at 1 a. m. on Tuesday morning was issued according to the programme that was to be followed.—A. P.

PUNJAB GOV'T'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

LAHORE, Mar. 25.

The Punjab Government have issued the following statement:—

"As various false statements have received currency in the press and elsewhere regarding the disposal of the bodies of Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Rajguru" the following statement of actual facts is published. The bodies were removed from the Central Jail Lahore, in a lorry at about 8-30 p.m. on the 23rd March, the lorry being accompanied by two other lorries carrying a police escort and two more loaded with wood for fuel. The convoy of five lorries proceeded to a point on the banks of the Sutlej close to Kaiser-I-Hind Bridge. It was joined by an Acharaj and a Granthi near Gandasingh Wala. The funeral pyre was lighted at 11-45 p.m. and at about 4 a.m. it had sufficiently died down to enable the ashes to be removed. After consultation with priests, the ashes were carefully collected at 4 a.m. on the 24th and conveyed in a lorry to the Centre Bay of Lahore, Ferozepore Bridge where they were deposited in the down stream of the Sutlej at 5.35 a.m. The bodies were completely consumed and none of the remains were left behind. Appropriate religious ceremonies were performed in full by the Granthi and the Acharaj abovementioned. The statement that the bodies were dismembered before cremation is entirely false. It is also entirely untrue that any troops, British or Indian, accompanied the convoy. The announcement made in Lahore City at about 1 a.m. on the 24th in response to enquiries that cremation had taken place according to Hindu and Sikh rites and that ashes had been thrown into the Sutlej was based on a knowledge of the arrangements which had been concerted and which were in fact duly carried out. The bodies of the prisoners were, in accordance with the provisions of the Jail Manual, not handed over to the relatives as it was anticipated that the funeral would be made an occasion for demonstration calculated to disturb the public tranquility.—A. P.

HARD LABOUR FOR LABOUR LEADER

—:o:—

Session Judge Dismisses Manek Homi's Appeal

(BY MAIL.)

JAMSHEDPUR, March 23.

The Sessions Judge of Purulia has dismissed the appeal of Manek Homi, a Labour leader, against his recent convicted under section 190 I. P. C. on a charge of abetment of an offence under section 324/149 I.P.C. and sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. The Judge held that the appeallant was guilty of abetment and had been rightly convicted.—A. P.

A Prayer For Release

—:o:—

As it was decided, by a public meeting held on Sunday last the following telegram was sent to Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of Dadar public:—

"Trimbak Ramchandra Narwane, First Dictator, Dadar Congress Committee, undergoing imprisonment in Bombay Jail, not released. Pray try early release."

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

—:o:—

"Settlement Unacceptable".

"UNLESS APPROVED OF BY MAHASABHA."

POONA, Mar. 24.

The Maharastra Hindu Sabha adopted the following resolutions at its meeting held on the 23rd.

—The Mahrastra Hindu Sabha declares that any settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question without the concurrence of the representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha will not be accepted by the Hindu community. The Maharastra Hindu Sabha wholheartedly approves of the demand made by Sindh Hindus not to separate Sind from the Bombay Presidency.—A.

THE FLAG QUESTION IN CORPORATION

—:o:—

Chapsey And Others Want Adjournment

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey and eleven other members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have addressed the following letter to the President Bombay Municipal Corporation.

"We the undersigned members of the Corporation beg to bring to your notice that some of us are shortly going out of Bombay and will not be present when Item No. 72 of the December Agenda comes up for consideration on Thursday next or thereafter. We take great interest in the subject matter of the question and it would be in the fitness of things if the question is discussed in a house when the attendance is fairly large. We therefore request that you will be so good as to lay this letter before the meeting to enable any member to move an adjournment of the question to some date in April next."

AN APPEAL.

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The citizens of Bombay are fully aware that a resolution was brought by me in the month of August last to hoist our national flag on the Corporation Building. This motion was adjourned to December of the same year some of the December agenda including the above resolution were indefinitely postponed and to-morrow they are put for consideration. It seems that at this time when most of our nationalist Corporators would be away for the momentous session of the Indian National Congress at Karachi this motion which is quite dear to us and which wants to exhibit our national honour, will be rushed through in a thin house. Bombay is foremost in everything and the success of the present polltical campaign is mainly due to her support. She has upheld the Congress reputation. It is in this Bombay that we see that this motion is opposed by some of our Indian city fathers. I, therefore, invite the citizens to come to the Municipal Hall to-morrow in the hope that their presence would give an inspiration to the Councillors to support the popular cause.

Yours, etc.,
CHIVDAS CHAMPSEY THAKKAR.

Matunga, March 25.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

—:o:—

B. B. & C. I. Rly Win Against Rockfort Union

A fast and exciting game was witnessed on the Bombay Gymkhana ground between the B. B. and C. I. Rly. and the Rockfort Union, which resulted in a win for the railwaymen by 3 goals to nil. The B. B. and C. I. Team deserved their success for they did most of the attacking. The first half was a blank period, but on resumption Willis enabled the railwaymen to gain a comfortable lead with two well placed shots. Towards the close Paes added a third, and made victory doubly assured. The umpires were obliged to caution Sequeira and Page for rough play during the course of the game.

The replay between the Briiraj Young Men and Bandra Athletic Union resulted in a decision for the suburban team by 2 goals to nil. Both the points were obtained in the second half. Butler and Fonseca were the goal scorers.

ROCKFORT UNION.

D'sa: A. Dias and A. Ferns: J. D'Souza: J. Noronha and C. Menezes: F. Ferns: J. Mendonca: P. Ferns: V. D'Souza and S. Ferns.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY. "A"

Leach: Paige and Corr: Galvan Sequeira and Reuben: Gonsalves: Pearson: Muller: Wellis and Page.

UMPIRES. Messrs Nagpore walla and D. Kapadia.

To-day's Match 5-30 p. m. Lusitanians "A" vs. Government Telegraphs combined.

PHENOMENAL DEMAND FOR KHADI

(Continued from page 12)

vance to its credit, the production there having gone up to thrice the figure of the previous year. The transfer of the management of the Branch to the Gandhi Ashram Meerut, accompanied by increased finances made available from the collections made in the previous year has led to a striking expansion in the work of production as well as sale in the province to which private enterprise has contributed materially. Behar, Rajasthan and Utkal have also made considerable progress showing an increase of 65, 66 and 80 per cent. over the work of the previous year. The Tamil Nad which has from the commencement of the movement stood at the top, still maintains the position, having further increased its production by over four lacs during the year.

It need hardly be pointed out that these figures represent only the working of the Association and its affiliated organisations and have no reference to the large quantities of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth produced by the villagers for their own consumption and which is known to be far in excess of the production effected under the guidance and supervision of the Association.

STEADY PROGRESS IN ALL PROVINCES.

The sale figures are equally noteworthy. The total figure shows an increase of 61 per cent. over that of the year 1928-29. The increase in the case of Sind and U. P. is specially remarkable being 197 per cent. and 145 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. Sind had no branch of the Association till the beginning of the year 1930 and the work was being largely conducted by private agency. Since the establishment of the Branch, however suitable arrangements for supply of khadi have been made at important centres and favourable atmosphere has been created by continuous propaganda with the result that sales have gone up considerably. In the United Provinces the establishment of sale depots in the larger towns has helped materially in satisfying the growing demand for khadi. The advance made by Andhra, Karnatak and Punjab is equally remarkable, the percentage increase being 83, 93 and 95 respectively. Bombay's response proved very helpful, particularly in the latter part of the year, in disposing of the surplus cloth of producing provinces. Other provinces also registered considerable advance, that of Tamil Nad being nearly 3 lacs over the previous year. The figures received from the different Provinces are as under:—

Comparative statement showing sale figures for the year ended 30th September, 1929 and 30th September 1930.

	Sales. 1928-29 Rs.	Percentage. 1929-30 increased in 1929-30
Andhra	4,17,730	7,76,688 83
Behar	3,06,538	4,35,519 42
Bengal	6,50,274	8,85,141 36
Burma	36,251	37203 3
Bombay	2,88,568	4,98,941 73
Delhi	89,155	1,58,744 79
Gujarat	1,57,858	2,40,914 53
Karnatak	2,29,787	4,43,904 93
Kashmir	——.	76,756 ..
Maharashtra	2,71,789	3,85,393 42
Punjab	1,31,151	2,55,630 95
Rajasthan	1,29,296	1,86,309 44
Sind	33,379	97,796 197
Tamil Nad & Kerala	8,88,950	11,85,811 33
United Provinces	2,36,042	5,78,932 145
Utkal	76,309	1,01,342 33
	39,43,077	63,44,553 61

NUMBER OF DEPOTS.

The total number of Khadi depots at the end of the year was 600 as against 384 in the previous year. Of these, 359 are production centres and 241 sale depots as against 179 production centres and 205 sale depots in the previous year. It will be noticed that the production centres have been doubled during the year under report. Out of the total for the year the A.I.S.A. Depots were 221 as against 190, aided 81 as against 70 and independent 298 as against 124 in the previous year. It is gratifying to note the large increase that has taken place in the number of independent depots; the increase is to be seen in the case of almost all the provinces both in the field of production and sales.

VILLAGES.

The villages covered by the production activities number over 6,000. Full figures have not been received from all the provinces. Those of Bengal, Delhi and U. P. are incomplete.

Statement showing villages served during the year.

	1929-30.
Andhra	674
Behar	518
Bengal	81
Delhi & U. P.	332
Gujarat	301
Karnatak	581
Maharashtra	221
Punjab	311
Rajasthan	407
Tamil Nad & Kerala	2983
Utkal	89
Total	6498

SPINNERS, WEAVERS AND CARDERS.

The figures for spinners, weavers and carders supported are also incomplete. Behar has not sent its figures of spinners. In the case of Bengal, Delhi and U. P. the figures of spinners as well as weavers are incomplete. The need of keeping a complete record of spinners is not yet fully appreciated by all the organisations. As the spinners are scattered over wide areas, it is fo difficult to maintain such a record.

IMPROVEMENTS

In spite of the severe strain to which khadi organisations were subjected in meeting the unusual demand for khadi that had sprung up, efforts were not lacking for maintaining the quality of the cloth produced and for effecting improvements whereever possible. The advantage of obtaining the maximum count consistently with strength from a given variety of cotton is being more and more realised by the workers and efforts are being made to induce the spinners to go to finer counts, by propaganda as well as by offering attractive wages. Attention is also being given in an increasing degree to obtain closer texture and to eliminate the defects in weaving.

CHEAP KHADDAR

In response to fall in the prices of cotton reductions in the prices of khaddar have been effected in different centres from time to time. For the larger part, the reduced price level at the end of the year under report stood at about 12 1/2 per cent below the average at the commencement of the year. Further reductions in prices have been made since then in various centres. Large quantities of cloth made of cotton purchased at high prices have been sold at reduced rates and this has had an adverse effect on the financial position.

The audited statements of most of the branches have already been received and are being examined. An examination of the reports so far received shows that the larger volume of work turned out during the year has enabled several of the branches to be self-supporting Behar, Burma, Dadar, Karnatak, Maharastra, Punjab, and Rajasthan have not only met their expenses but have even yielded a surplus. The expenses of the Sind Branch have to a very large extent been met from the working of the branch.

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT

During the year under report the Association had to pass through serious financial strain. The collections made by Gandhiji in 1928-29 were completely invested during the earlier part of the year; but the growing demand for khadi all over the country called for further expansion in the arrangements both of production and sale and necessitated the investment of considerable amount of additional funds. The demand from the Branches was insistent and a loan of Rs. 1,30,000 had to be taken from the Gandhi Seva Sangha to meet the situation. The additional investments made during the year totalled Rs. 520,285-11-8.

Total Investment in Provinces as on 30-9-1930 were as under:

Andhra Rs. 347412-2-5.
Assam Rs. 6809-6-6.
Behar Rs. 261147-1-1 1/2.
Bengal Rs. 303050-0-0.
Bombay Rs. 246575-4-3.
Burma Rs. 24008-15-2.
Karnatak Rs. 125712-12-6 1/2.
Gujarat and Kathiawar Rs. 12581-5-6.
Maharastra Rs. 126480-4-11 1/2.
Punjab Rs. 117340-3-9.
Rajasthan Rs. 175825-9-7.
Sindh Rs. 14000-0-0.
Tamil Nad Rs. 543482-3-5.
U. P. and Delhi 320462-14-0.
C. P. Hindi 2500-0-0.
Utkal Rs. 98472-15-9 1/2.
Total Rs. 2725861-2-0.

The amounts shown against Andhra, Bihar, Karnatak and Utkal include large book debts which were taken over from the old khadi boards and which are not in effective investment.

MILL-OWNERS' CONTRIBUTION

An event of very great significance for the future of khadi occurred when in the early stages of the movement the Mill owners of Ahmedabad approached Gandhiji and offered to assist the propagation of swadeshi by taking steps to eliminate the competition of mill cloth with khadi by refraining from producing cloth which might pass for khadi. In this connection, the following conditions were specifically named by Gandhiji for fulfilment by the mills.

1. The Mills should place a distinguishing mark on their products.

2. They should not stamp or style their cloth as khadi.

3. They should not produce cloth which might pass for and compete with khadi, and for this purpose the mill production should be restricted to counts above 18 except in certain stated sorts.

This arrangement was confirmed a subsequent conferences with Pandit Motilal Nehru which took place at Bombay.

These conditions were later embodied in the declaration forms for swadeshi and non-swadeshi mills issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and have been accepted by 113 mills including all the mills in Ahmedabad. It is hoped that other mills also will, in course of time, see their way to accord the same measure of protection to khadi. Seeing that the cause of khadi has suffered a good deal by cheaper imitations these restrictions are bound to prove helpful. Here there is an opportunity for the mill owners to prove their patriotism by not only carrying out these clauses in letter as well as in spirit but also by themselves devising more ways by which khadi may be ensured unhampered field for growth.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAMME

The Experiments that were being made to promote the work of self-sufficiency in respect of cloth have been continued during the year. The work at Bijolia has progressed along lines already laid down, although Sjt. Jethalal and other workers left the area to take up similar work in another part. This was done in accordance with the plan that after working up a particular area, the people should be left to rely on themselves for keeping up and developing the work. The cloth produced in Bijolia during the year amounted to 97500 yds. A feature of the year's work, deserving note is the success achieved by several families of farmers in producing cloth sufficient for satisfying even the requirements of marriages. The people are determined as ever to refrain from buying cloth under any circumstances.

The work in Reengus also continues to make steady progress. It covers 129 villages having 1979 houses and a population of 8060 souls. Of these, 331 houses and 2656 persons have already attained complete self-sufficiency and 264 houses and 971 persons have done so partially. Persons who have newly taken to carding number 1022 and the quantity of rotton rarded during the year was 10520 lbs.

Sjt. Jethalal and his batch of workers have selected Antantpur in Sargor District as their new centre of activity. Intensive propaganda has been carried on to explain the ideas and principles underlying the self-sufficiency programme. Instruction in carding, spinning, and weaving have been started and a number of families have already acquired a working knowledge of the processes. It is hoped that in time this area will be developed to the same level as Bijolia.

SELF-SPINNING ON A LARGE SCALE.

It was but natural that the Satyagraha movement should stimulate and promote self-spinning, individual as well as collective, on a large scale. The khadi movement having been conceived as a movement of self-sufficiency in the matter of cloth, it was necessary to realise that the success of the movement lay in essence in the progress of hand-spinning, among large number of people considered as a national duty. As this idea gained ground, people began to take to spinning and classes and centres grew up every where for imparting instructions in spinning and preliminary processes as also for supplying the requisite implements and accessories.

But the impetus which the movement gave to self-spinning spent itself a large part without yielding results of permanence or value, because while time and energy were directed towards organising and facilitating self-spinning, the question of a corresponding development in the weaving process could not be given adequate attention. Rising heaps of yarn that had failed to reach their destination deservedly acted as a check on the further production of yarn. This was largely inevitable in the circumstances, but served to indicate the direction in which thought and energy would have to be applied in the future viz., to obtain and develope sufficient technical skill and resources, for converting yarn into cloth. If congress organisations and other bodies and workers interested in the advancement of khadi in different parts give sufficient attention to this aspect of khadi question and maintain experts and make permanent arrangements for the continuous improvement and extention of facilities for weaving the yarn spun for personal use, a serious obstacle in the way of advancement of khadi will be removed.

KHADI IS SPOTLESS AND PURE.

The figures of production and sale of khadi given in these reports from year to year reveal steady progress; but they reveal also that only a fringe of the problem has been touched. The problem is the vast problem of unemployment, and under-employment of the millions of the people of the country. While it has been realised that it is part of true patriotism to wear khadi, it is not appreciated sufficiently, that apart from being a powerful political weapon, khadi combines in itself the soundest economies and highest social service. Khadi provides an unfailing remedy for a malady which on the economic side, is growing up as a serious menace to the civilisation of to-day and has begun to baffle the mightiest states of the west. It brings subsistence where there is virtual starvation and transmutes the idle hours of the nation into wealth.

Khadi is not simply the symbol of a political protest. It holds the warning finger against the devastating march of industrialisation and urbanisation, attended by concentration of wealth in a few hands and diffusion of poverty among the many. Khadi stands to correct the disturbed balance of society.

With khadi goes the message of awakening, of self-dsciuline, self-respect and self-reliance—the message of true Swarajya, to the teeming households of India.

OBSTACLE TO INDIAN SHIPPING EXPANSION.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 6.)

which promise at least to give us complete Dominion Status.

WHAT REAL DOMINION STATUS MEANS.

We submit that Dominion Government or Status includes the right of India to protect its key industries against outside unequal competition and for that purpose to give sufficient powers to its responsible ministers, as is done by all nations, including the Dominions within the British Empire. Mr. Tok Kye, Member for Burma, in his speech in the Legislative Assembly, quoted what the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, is stated to have said in reply to a question by Mr. W. E. S. Holland as to how he could reconcile Labour Party's backing both of the White Australia and brown India policy. This high authority is reported to have replied "Perfectly simple. Every nation with complete rights in its own country. A white Australia, and (if I may be pardoned the expression) a brown India. If it is right to protect the Australian against unfair Asiatic competition, it is surely equally right to protect the Indian merchant or industrialist from unfair European competition." Exactly that is what India, particularly the Indian economist, who looks at Indian economic problems from the standpoint of a patriot, wants. We submit that nothing less will help the country and the nation whose wealth and glory has suffered such terrible ravages through the unequal and frequently discriminating competition of outsiders.

A FAIR DEAL.

There should, of course, be no desire to unduly take advantage of the powers. Those who settle down among us permanently, making their home in India, with children born and bred in India, those who are not ashamed of acquiring Indian nationality for themselves and Indian-born status for their children, should, undoubtedly, enjoy the same privilege as other Indian nationals under the new constitution. The difficulty arises while dealing with the claims of those who come here temporarily for trade. Though this class remains with us for a large number of years, they do so without any intention to settle down in this country, with a view to qualify for a permanent domicile. Their gains and profits are remitted to the countries of their origin, their children are made to acquire the status of the native country of their parents through birth there, and ultimately they return to their native land with the money they have made in this country. Economically that happens to be a very unsatisfactory position for India and it is impossible to agree that they should be treated as Indian nationals in connection with our industries. Their own British compatriots who happen to be permanently settled in the Dominions like Australia, Canada, etc., have declined to concede that advantage to them under similar conditions. Whatever reservations or guarantees therefore we may agree to in connection with the forthcoming second Round Table Conference, should not interfere with or impede this elementary power of India as a Dominion, viz., to see that the controlling interests of its industries and trade should belong unimpaired to her own nationals.

(To Be Continued).

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 25.

B C Rate T T 1/5 13/16.
B C Rate D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8
Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 1/15 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/16 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 15/30 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 277
Banks Buying T T 276
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136/1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 71 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 91
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 5/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATES.
New York/London 4.85 15/16 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/8 25th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 24th inst.
hLondon/Paris 124.15 24th inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.25 24th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4.4-11 23rd inst. £4-4-10 1/2 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 9/16 23rd inst. 13 13/16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 9/16 23rd inst. 13 13/16 24th inth.
Silver New York Ready 29 1/2 23rd intt 30 1/4 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 9/16 p.c. 23rd 2 9/16 24th ins.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/4 p. c. 23rd inst. 2 3/4 p.c. 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos 5.1/2 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Steady, but rather doubtful. America bought. China sold.

DAVAR RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Contributions Collected In 1931.

The following contributions were collected in 1931, by the Davar Reception Committee:—

The Zoroastrian Association, Rs. 501/- Sir D. J. Tata Kt. Rs. 500/- Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Bart. Rs. 150/- Victoria Swimming Bath, Rs. 135/- Sir Cawasjee & Lady Jehangir (Jr). Rs. 101/- The Honourable Mr. H. M. Mehta, Rs. 101/- Messrs. Mulla & Mulla Rs. 101/- Sir Hormusji Adenwalla Rs. 100/- Mr. Ardeshir Sabawalla Rs. 100/- Mrs. Ardeshir Sabawalla Rs. 100/- Mr. J. H. Cama Rs. 100/- Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla Rs. 100/- Mr. P. C. Wadia Rs. 100/- Mr. Bapuji Daruwalla Rs. 100/- Mr. N. Wadia Rs. 51/- Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy Kt. Rs. 51/- Mr. B. N. Pochkhanawalla Rs. 50/- Mr. S. C. Cumbata Rs. 50/- Mr. D. J. Irani Rs. 50/- Mr. P. J. Marzban Rs. 50/- Total of amounts under Rs. 50 Rs. 197/- Rs. 2788.

CONTRIBUTIONS BEFORE 1927.

The following contributions were collected before 1930 by the old committee of 1927:—

Sir D. J. Tata Kt. Rs. 250/- Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Mehta Rs. 150/- Mr. Phiroze S. Guzder Rs. 101/- Lady Cawasjee Jehangir (Jr). Rs. 100/- Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Kt. Rs. 100/- Mr. H. P. Mody Rs. 100/- Mr. N. J. Readymoney Rs. 100/- Cowasjee Dinshaw Bros. Rs. 100/- Lady Rutton Tata Rs. 50/- Mrs. Dosibai Patel Rs. 50/- Mr. P. J. Marzban Rs. 50/- Mr. M. M. Cama Rs. 50/- Mr. D. F. Mulla Rs. 50/- Mr. M. C. Petit Rs. 50/- Mr. N. D. Dadyseth Rs. 50/- Mrs. Hirabai D. Saher, Rs. 50/- Mr. R. B. Boman-Behram Rs. 50/- Mr. N. S. Guzder Rs. 50/- Mr. B. Bhicaji Rs. 50/- Mr. M. P. Bharucha Rs. 50/-, and a total of amounts under Rs. 50 Rs. 177/-, making a grand total of Rs. 1778/-.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

March 25.

Canton, Hullburg, Gothenburg.
City of London, Brawer, Liverpool.
Reizwani, Savage, Jeddah.
Jalabala, Matches, Akyab.
Museinpur, Gower, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

March 26.

Karoa, Dolton, Durban.
Lichtenfels, Oltmann, Hamburg.

LOADING.

March 25.

Steamer Maseinpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Tynebridge for Liverpool.
Steamer Maloja for Sydney.
Steamer Jalavihar for Tuticorin.

S S Canton:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Canton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S City of London:—The K N Coy's steamer City of London, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

S S Rizwani:—The T M Coy's steamer Rizwani, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalabala, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab with a general cargo and rice.

S S Maselnpur:—The B S O S and D Coy's steamer Maselnpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Lichtenfels:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Lichtenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Mar. 25.

S S Domala for Hull:—8,004 cwts. myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.; 8,000 cwts. castorseed, Strauss & Co.

For Havre:—5,000 cwts. linseed, Strauss & Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 180 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 124 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 330 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co. 25 bales hemp, H Damodar & Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—2,000 cwts. castorssed, S Nagindas & Co.

S S Ranchi for London:—2,00 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons.

S S Kohistan for Dunkirk:—345 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, Ketak & Co.

S S City of London for Hull:—1,801 cwts. myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.; 1,050 cwts. groundnut cakes, J Travers & Sons.

For Marseilles:—50 bales cotton waste, Eastern Trading Agency; 2,000 cwts. castorseed, M Bhuta & Co.

For Gothenburg:—90 bales cotton thread waste, Textile Products Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—165 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tynebridge for Hamburg:—31,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 1,000 cwts. linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

For Antwerp:—125 bales hemp, K J Kapadia & Co.; 550 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S City of Singapore for Liverpool:—107 bales wool raw, W Lathan & Co.; 750 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 125 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 17 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 1,050 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons.

For Barcelona:—450 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 350 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

For Antwerp:—2,002 cwts. myrabollam, P Mathradas & Co.

For Manchester:—2,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Lichtenfels for Hamburg:—51 cwts. grum karaya, E Virji & Co.

For New York:—725 cwts. grum karaya, S Khetrey & Co.

S S Arabia for Genoa:—6,000 cwts. groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

S S Fusijama for Trieste:—55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Port Said:—124 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Tripoli:—70 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Alexandretta:—40 cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Beyrouth:—18 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Varna:—25 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.; 15 bales cotton yarn, Svadeshi Mills Co.

S S Maloja for Sydney:—705 cwts. myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.

For Melbourne:—403 cwts. myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Honolulu Maru for Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—3,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 400 cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Takiwa Maru for Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 400 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Mar. 25.

S S Canara, Agents, M M & Co., from Rangoon:—180 nos. empty iron drums; 267 pces. teak square; 293 pces. teak planks; 198 pces. teak pasts; 21,537 pces. teak scantlings; 300 bottas pig lead; 48 bales gunnies; 2,824 cases candies; 61 cases condiments; 10 cases cutch.

From Cochin:—130 bundles coir ropes; 1,200 bundles coir yarn; 23 chests tea; 75 cases bamboo mats;

S S Jalapalaka, Agents, S S N Co., from Bassein:—72,750 bags rice.

S S Vasna, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah:—6 tin ghee; 3,336 baskets dates; 29 bags beans; 30 bags nuts; 170 bags wheat.

From Karachi:—300 bags rice.

S S Barjora, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah:7,751 bags wheat; 8 cases gas cylinders.

From Mohummerah:—311 bags gum; 277 bags raisin; 206 bags khas khas; 37 bags skin.

From Bushire:—22 cases raisin; 161 cases almonds; 35 cases alkernnis; 148 cases gum.

From Bundar Abbas:—150 bags dry dates; 97 bags almonds; 40 bags gum; 287 bags raisin.

From Muscat:—1015 bags dates.

From Quadar:—14 pkts. dry fish; 26 bags prawns.

From Verawal:—55 bales cotton.

S S Gazana, Agents, M M & Co., from Moulmein:—598 pces. teak squares; 75,345 pces. teak scantlings 1,818 pces. teak pasts; 2,017 pces. teak planks.

From Rangoon:—178 pces. teak squares; 155 pces. teak ends; 162 pces. teak pasts; 47,801 pces. teak scantlings; 500 tin wax; 2,223 cases candles; 25 cases. silk goods; 107 cases cutch.

From Calicut:—311 jottas coir rope; 204 jottas coir yarn.

For Tillicherry:—206 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—178 bags cocoanuts.

S S Jaladuta, Agents, S S N Co., from Rangoon:—71,421 bags rice; 50 bags paloon; 325 bags beans; 694 bags paddy; 108 bags chola; 93 bags old gunnies.

From Cochin:—986 jottas coir ropes, 1997 jottas coir yarn; 80 cases mats; 200 bags black pepper.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 25.

	Bales
Khandeshi	84
Central India	230
Barsi-Nugger	618
Hyderabad-Gaorani	625
Berar	3,728
Central Provinces	1,535
Dhollera	518
Sind-Punjab	100
Broach	2,765
Compta-Dharwar	242
Westerns-Northerns	85
Egyptians	424
Cotton	10,994
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,970
Linseed	9,040
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	1,474
Gingellyseeds	1,224
Poppyseeds	2
Groundnuts	6,600
Castorseeds	4,819
Rice	11,052
Myrabollams	7,542
Cottonseeds	9,574
Grari	728
Joowar	1,597
	Tons.
Coal	1,758

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 25.

3 Months 2 9/16 per cent.
6 Months 2 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent
Money Call 5 per cent.
One and Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Market:—Easy.

Certified by MAHASABHA,

OUR

Pure Swadeshi the Charkha, the President's Special and the National Flag Brands Cigarettes, the Best in taste and flavour.

BECAUSE:—

Prepared from Pure INDIAN SELECTED TOBACCO LEAVES, MATERIAL and LABOUR.

A trial will convince you of our qualities. Packets of 10 and Tins of 50 Cigarettes. Delivery free throughout India by Railway Parcel.

Wanted experienced and influential Agents in every town. Apply immediately to:—
LALOOBHAI JECHAND SHAH.

Sole Agents of:—

The Bharat Tobacco Co., The Asiatic Tobacco Co., and Jawahir Tobacco Co., 125, A, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

The Student

The pride and hope of the family. Quiet, kind, hard-working, steady. But his studies keep him up very late sometimes, and next morning his head aches, his brain feels heavy, his mind is weary. Luckily, there is always a tube of

CAFIASPIRIN

in the house. Two tablets relieve the aching head in a few moments, clear his brain, and restore to him all his usual brightness and keenness. And it is the same with Dad, when pain worries him or overwork tires him. Mother too, Granny and Grand-Dad, the girls — to all of them CAFIASPIRIN brings cheerful well-being.

BAYER

PEPS

The Great Breathe-able Cure for COUGHS & COLDS

AS these handy Peps tablets dissolve in the mouth, valuable soothing and healing medicaments are released in the form of fumes. These Peps fumes are carried with the breath into the innermost recesses of chest and lungs. The throat is soothed and disinfected by Peps; the delicate linings of the air-tubes are strengthened and healed.

Peps promptly relieve a cold whether it be in the head, or chest. They free the breathing, allay soreness and irritation and stop the most persistent cough.

GET A BOTTLE OF PEPS TO-DAY!

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Peps. Full directions and cost screw with every bottle. Price Re. One.

I P 767.

Around And About The Theatreland.

(Continued from page 4.)

in Europe for the last two years and a half. She studied in Rome and had three successful recitals in that great city and art centre.

She helped, some time ago, Menaka's (Mme Lelia Lokhey) dance recitals in Paris. She has had success with four more recitals in London. She has broadcasted twice from the Savoy Hill. Lady Carmichael of Skerling recently arranged for her benefit an "at home" at Rutland House. Miss Addy has studied Indian songs with the Poet's brother Jajotindra Nath Tagore.

It would not be out of place here to cite the opinion of no less an authority on music than Sir Henry Wood of Queen's Hall, (London) He says:—"I have had the pleasure of hearing Miss Bina W. Addy sing, she possesses a good voice that has been well trained and without doubt is one of the most promising of the Young Indian Mezzo-Sopranos.

Miss Addy before returning to India intends to visit several places in Europe. On her return home she thinks she will be able to arrange her recitals in Bombay. Miss Addy will be, of course, welcome.

THE MAKING OF A DANCER

—:o:—

Secret Of Beauty.

In the "Memories of Nicolas Legat", translated from the Russian by Sir Paul Dukes the author says:—

"How is a dancer made? By love,
And hard work—love of hard work,
And love of the art."

"The ideal ballat master must have keen sense of beauty, of groupings, and of the capacities and peculiarities of his artists. He must also have a quick eye and a ready imagination.

Since Pepita's time there have been many new tendencies in ballet, "iconolast," "modern" and vague tendencies back to "nature" Some of these tendencies represent valuable and permanent development in art, others I regard merely as passing freaks. For iconoclast, orthodox or modern, every aspiring ballet master is doomed ultimately to failure who prefers the grotesque to the graceful and who ignores the principle that the secret of beauty lies in simplicity.

—"THE DANCING TIMES."

WHAT THE CONTINENT THINKS.

—:o:—

About The Best Films

Der Deutsche, an enterprising German daily, conducts a yearly ballot of the best films of the year. Of course, the results have a certain German bias, but on the whole it is the most international, as leading personalities in America, France and England balance the Germans to a very fair extent. So the list has universal interest.

The first ten films were:

1. 'Sous les toits de Paris" (French).
2. "All Quiet on the Western Front."
3. "The Blue Angel."
4. "West Front, 1918 (German war film).
5. "Anna Christie."
6. "Zwei Herzen im Drei Viertel Takt" (German operetta).
7. "With Byrd at the South Pole."
8. "Brand in der Oper" (German).
9. "The Big House."
10. "Micky Mouse."

I am sure you will be surprised at the position of Rene Clair's French picture, but its very Continental atmosphere and outlook evidently persuaded many Germans and French to vote for it. "All Quiet on the Western Front" was helped to its position as much by the English and German vote as by the American. "Micky Mouse" reflects the German and English enthusiasm for our animated comic strips.—"N. Y. Times".

NO SURRENDER BLACK BOY.

BY S. A. HAYNES.

(with apologies to G. W. Brooks.)

Climb high black boy,
Climb high
The world owes you no more
Than what you wrest from her.
Dream dreams black boy,
Dream dreams;
Everything around you
Have eyes of the dreamer.
Think high black boy,
Think high;
For those who rule the world
Have always been thinkers.
Work hard black boy,
Work hard;
For those who live the best
Are the tireless toilers.
Be brave black boy,
Be brave;
No monuments survive
Where cringing cowards passed.
You can lead a nation,
Black boy;
Or you can draw a cart—
Yours the will, yours the deed.
"Negro World."

FILMS HIT THEATRES

Half The Actors Of Paris Out-Of-Work.

Over 3,500 Parisian actors and actresses are reported to be unemployed as a result of the competition of cinemas. This represents 50 per cent. of the total number in the capital.

M. Bremond,, director of the official theatrical agency here, states that many of the actors and actresses out-of-work are so nearly destitute that they have no longer the courage to come to his office in search of work. 'What makes matters worse," he said, "is that actors and actresses are not entitled to Government or municipal relief when out-of-work."

The cinemas are cheaper, more comfortable and better advertised than the theatres of Paris and not many people nowadays will pay three times as much money to sit in a draughty theatre, when they can be at ease in a cinema for 1s. 4d. or 1s. 8d.

Large numbers of theatres in the provinces have been obliged to close down entirely.—"News Chronicle."

CAPITAL AS AN EMPLOYEE

Will This Fond Dream Be Realised?

Mr. Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, addressing the London Commercial Club yesterday, said management was a distinct entity in business to-day.

"I have a good deal in common with management as distinct from capital," he continued, "but I have not much in common with the fellow who exploits us both.

"I would like to see management and labour combine instead of management and capital, and to see management and labour hiring capital instead of capital hiring us both.—"Daily Herald."

WHERE PRIESTS ENJOY NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

—:o:—

A new decree authorises the increasing of taxes on all priests, deacons, pastors, elders and other officials of religion by 75 per cent. as from Oct. 1, 1929.

In future, however, arbitrary measures must not be taken against defaulting priests until the local Executive Committee has examined the case. Churches for which no rent is paid to the State will now pay ground rent and building taxes, in addition to insurance.

Any church not paying within two months of assessment will be seized, together with all its fitting images and vestments.

Churches are deprived of the right to invest their reserves in any loan.—"News Chronicle."

G. M. C. HOSTEL RENT QUESTION

—:o:—

Appeal Of Medico To His Colleagues To Unite

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Grant Medical College hostel is well-known for its unhealthy ill-ventilated dark rooms, "unfit for human habitation", as some public men term it. For the last 12 years the rent has been Rs. 24 per term, per seat, in a double-seated room which measure 14' by 10'.

Appeals have been made from time to time to the Government to provide us with a decent and hygienic hostel. Instead of listening to our genuine complaints, the Government proposed to raise the rent, to Rs. 42 per term, last year. On our lodging a protest the Government fixed the rent to Rs. 30 per term.

Realising that our appeal fell on deaf ears, and it had no response from the Government, we vacated the hostel within 2 days in the beginning of October 1930 and thus expressed our strong protest in a perfectly constitutional method.

Since then several proposals have been put before us but not one of them has met with our demands. Last week we once again decided unanimously upon not going back to the hostel unless the old rent of Rs. 24 was restored.

Now to all those who seek admission to this College in June 1931, our fervent appeal is to join us from now in our just demand.

Please study the situation well. Join the college but do not apply for a seat in the college hostel. We request you to stand by us, and try to stay with relatives and friends in the city.

We have also arranged to procure lodgings for all new comers who have no relatives in Bombay

Please join the united medicos and do not enter the hostel at any cost.

For further Information write to The President, Hostel Committee, New Nagpada Medical Lodge, Byculla, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

MEDICO.

Our latest wrist watch -the "MODERN"

Nickel Silver	Rs. 37
Sterling Silver	Rs. 41
Rolled Gold	Rs. 47
9-ct. Gold	Rs. 60
14-ct. Gold	Rs. 70
18-ct. Gold	Rs. 80

THE "Modern" wrist watch justifies its name in every sense of the word. The flat shape movement, incorporating the latest horological principles and constructed with elaborate care, is a time-keeper of fine and lasting accuracy. It is fitted with a substantial and shapely case and protected against damp and dust by a special inner shield. Movable loops ensure the snug fitting of the watch on the wrist.

Although a medium-small watch, the "Modern" has a robust constitution. Handsome enough to grace any social occasion, it is yet equally suitable for hard every-day wear. Its strength and durability are founded upon skilful workmanship and the finest materials obtainable. No need to remove this little 15-jewelled stalwart from your wrist when you play tennis—the "Modern" will keep faithful time however vigorous your game.

OUR LARGE CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST

WEST END WATCH Co

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

BAI JERBAI WADIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

—:o:—

Annual Report For 1930.

The following are extracts from the report issued by the Board of Management of the above mentioned Hospital for the year 1930:—

During the year under report 926 patients were admitted at the Hospital of which 589 were medical and 337 were surgical cases. Of these 558 were Hindus mostly belonging to the labouring classes, 196 Indian Christians, 91 Mohamedans, 40 Parsis, 22 Anglo-Indians and 19 Jews. Out of these admissions, 398 were discharged cured, 144 discharged much improved, 153 either discharged at request or without improvement, 6 undiagnosed, 8 with no appreciable disease being foundlings, 153 died and 64 are still at the Hospital.

Of these 153 deaths, 81 patients died within 3 days of admission; of these 55 died within one day, 19 died within two days and 7 in three days. This shows that most of these cases in general were brought at a very later stage. 220 operations were performed, the number of deaths being only 6. 500 X-Ray pictures were taken and 170 patients were treated in the Actino et Electro Therapy Department.

The total number of out-patients treated at the above Hospital was 3,086. Of these 1745 were males and 1341 were females.

An Orthopoedic Factory was opened and 21 in-patients took the advantage of the Factory and were very much better off with the appliances given to them. Surgical Instruments of Hospitals and Practitioners are repaired on payment. 80 orders from outside Hospitals and Practitioners were received and executed at the factory during the year.

G. M. C. HOSTELITES FIRM

—:o:—

Not To Rejoin Hostel Till Old Rent Is Restored

The following resolutions were proposed and duly passed at a meeting of Hostelities of the Grant Medical College who had left the College Hostel in October 1930, held on 20th inst:—

(1) That the hostelites of the Grant Medical College Hostel do not consider it proper to go back to the hostel unless the old rent of Rupees 24 is restored.

(2) That the hostelites authorise the Hostel Committee to elect a body of members to arrange for lodging for new comers in the next term, and that the hostellites will help the Committee in accomodating the new-comers, and they authorise the Committee to advertise in papers for making arrangments for the new comers.

(3) That the hostelites will continue their fight till the last ditch, unitedly for the common cause".

The suggestion made by the Dean that the hostelites should go back to the hostel if Rs. 24 is fixed as the rent per term plus Rs. 3/12/- p.m., for vacations, was unanimously rejected by the hostelites.

SATARA DISTRICT MAHAR SEWA SANGH.

The opening ceremony of the above Sangh started for the furtherence of the educational, economic and civic interest of the Mahar residence of Satara Dist. and lately registered was performed at the Barichi Chawl, Parel, on Sunday under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Kale, M. L. C., when Messrs. Shanker Rao Kulkarni, Bandopant Jadha Khandker, Gangawne and others addressed the meeting. The Scouts of the Tarun Bharat Pathak of Prof. Sitaram Jadhaw performed physical feats and were presented with medals by the Sangh. Rao Bahadur Kale promised to guide and help the Sangh in every walk of its life Messrs. Javle & Yelaviker handed over Rs. 5 and 10 respectively as instalments of their donation to the Sangh the latters donation being of Rs. 100/-. Shet Govindrao Shinde, Messrs. Pradhan, B. J. Deorukhkar, etc., were among the distinguished guests. Mr. Nikalje the president of the Sangh garlanded the Rao Bahadur Kale and guests and the volunteers played on the Band. About 100 ladies were present. The function ended at 11-30 p.m.

Prevent Colds and 'Flu

"....I always put a Formamint tablet in my mouth when Influenza is about and feel sure that that is why I escaped having it for some years."

Mr. N.W.C.—E.

Formamint cures Sore Throat, prevents infectious diseases such as:

Diphtheria
Influenza
Scarlet Fever

Formamint destroys the disease germs in mouth and throat.

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Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

The Germ-killing Throat Tablet

LIONEL BARNETT

The World's most beautiful Child

was given Virol from Birth

"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling." (Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

Give your own Child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

VIROL

VIROL LTD., PERIVALE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

THE GANDHI-IRWIN AGREEMENT.

—:o:—

Manchester Guardian's Comments

Commenting on the Delhi agreement, the "Manchester Guardian" writes in mail week:—

The news that the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi have agreed upon the conditions of a truce ends happily the first and by no means the least difficult stage in the negotiation of an honourable and lastinf settlement. Lord Irwin has been blamed for negotiating directly with Mr. Gandhi. An Imperialist of the old school does not like to see "a seditious fakir of a type well known in the East striding half-naked up the steps of the Viceregal Palace", feels that such goings on imply "truckling to sedition" and "weak-kneed" government. Yet if the civil disobedience campaign was to be suspended and the work of the Round Table Conference to be continued in an atmosphere of peace it was absolutely essential that Lord Irwin should make terms with Congress. And Mr. Gandhi is at the moment the spokesman of Congress. He is the only Indian with sufficient autnority to call off the civil disobedience campaign with any hope of being obeyed. The responsible leaders of the three political parties in this country have repeatedly assented to the general principle that India is no longer a subject nation, if India is no longer a subject nation, if we are to consider India as largely responsible for her own future, then a Viceroy must be prepared to negotiate with any Indian who represents large numbers of his fellow-countrymen. Mr. Gandhi's qualifications in this respect are beyond question. By negotiating with him Lord Irwin no more approved his politics than Mr. Henderson approved Signor Mussolini's politics by signing an Anglo-Italian naval agreement—he merely recognised his political importance. And the fact that he has reached agreement with Mr. Gandhi will be welcomed by everyone, whether Indian or English, who cares at all for India's real prosperity. Otherwise the position is from every point of view deplorable. A Budget deficit, bulging prisons, terror outbursts from time to time, police brutality, trade difficult and steadily shrinking—such a state of affairs cannot but bring India to ruin and chaos. Mr. Gandhi has the power to turn the forces he has so successfully used in opposition to the Government into creative channels. He has most effectively used the weapon of passive resistance; now it is for him to show that he can do as well with creative co-operation.

A DANGER AVERTED.

A nationalist movement is particularly prone to work by formulae; and there was a very real danger, only averted by a wise telegram from certain of the British-Indian delegates at the Round Table Conference, that Congress would contemptuously repudiate Mr. MacDonald"s statement at the last session of the Conference just because it involved no immediate and drastic transfer of power from British to Indian hands. Once the significance of that statement was realised there could be no doubt that at least a section of Congress would favour co-operation with the Government. How large that section was to be depended on how the Indian Government handled the situation. With, say, Mr. Churchill responsible for the Government of India it would have been negligible now, whatever happens, it must be considerable. Fortunate y, Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi, aware of the importance of the occasion, have been able to meet without intermediaries; the one to explain just what the Round Table Conference means to India, the other to measure what it means against the demands of the movement he leads. Their agreement indicates that Mr. Gandhi finds in the kind of Indian Constitution outlined at the Round Table Conference a sufficient approximation to his conception of India's political independence for him to suspend the campaign he inaugurated by his famous march to the sea; and, more important, bring his peculiar abilities, his peculiar knowledge of the psychology of teh Indian peasant, to the task of making an Indian Government of India.

SOLVING OF SMALLER DIFFICULTIES.

Apart from the larger issue, apart from whether Mr. Gandhi saw in the All-India Federation that emerged from the Round Table Conference something near enough to political independence to warrant the calling off of the civil disobedience campaign, a number of smaller difficulties had to be solved before there could be peace between the Government and Congress. There was, for instance, the question of the salt laws—one of Mr. Gandhi"s major obsessions. The people living on the sea coast are, it appears, to be allowed to make salt and to sell it. Salt is to be regarded as "nature's gift to them." To what extent it will find it profitable to exploit nature's gift is of little importance. The arrangement has been approved by Sir George Schuster; and as Finance Minister he will naturally have taken into account its economic consequences. Again, there was the question of property confiscated and sold on account of the non-payment of taxes. These and like matters have been adjusted to Mr. Gandhi's satisfaction. There can have been few more astonishing episodes in the history of empires than these conversations between a Viceroy and a Mahatma. The representative of a world Power meets the representative of an unarmed people on equal terms. They negotiate together like any European statemen, only without the background of rival force. And this for India will be more a symbol of her new freedom than the Round Table Conference. Perhaps it is unfair that it shoud be so. Yet it is inevitable. Gandhi is their man, wearing their dress, standing for their philosophy, their manner of life. And he meets the Viceroy so—as an Indian. And the Viceroy receive him so. An Englishman has to wear particular clothes, to fit into a particular etiquette, if he is to meet the Viceroy; but Gandhi goes as himself. That is a triumph for Indian nationalism. It was formerly believed that empires needed to make a show of magnificence and ceremony if they were to sustain their power. In that sense those who condemn Lord Irwin as one who has helped in bringing about the ruin of an Empire are right. But then, he has seen beyond empires.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, March 21.

The weekly cotton statistics, as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, are as follows:—

	This Week	Season To date	CORRESPONDING Season 1930	CORRESPONDING Week 1930
Egyptian Cotton, Visible,	—	805	—	644 bales
East Indian Cotton, Visible	—	307	—	267 bales
Total afloat,	—	147	—	157 bales
American afloat,	—	65	—	54 bales
East Indian afloat,	—	38	—	46 bales
Takings of American Cotton for the Season to date by:—				
Great Britain	110	21	1,031	26 bales
The Continent,	2,330	42	*	*
The Orient,	903	57	*	*

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.
* Not available.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 13.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 13th March 1931.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,2500000
Capital Paid up	5,6250000
Reserve	5,4000000
Public Deposits	7,2912000
Other Deposits	72,1425000
Loans against securities per contra	.....
Loans from the Government of India under section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	10,000000
Contingent Liabilities	.....
Sundries	7671000
Total Rupees	92,2258000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	26,3317000
Other authorised securities under the Act	2,6495000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	15,0376000
Loans	27,2713000
Cash Credits	6,2095000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	4045000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	.....
Bullion	2,7532000
Dead Stock	
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	.....
Sundries	5713000
Balances with other Banks	10716000
Total	82,2007000
Cash	9,3251000
Rupees	92,2258000
Percentage 11.46	
Bank Rate 7 per cent.	
The above balance sheet includes—	
Deposits in London	£7,062,300
Advances and Investments in London	£6,328,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£805,100

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs.	48,04,000 Increase
Other Deposits Rs.	97,61,000 Decrease

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs.	20,30,000 Increase
Loans Rs.	63,25,000 Increase.
Cash Credits Rs.	14,66,000 Increase
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs.	20,02,000 Increase
Cash Rs.	89,20,000 Increase.
Percentage	11.48.

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millars Timber & Trad. Co. Ord.	0 3 0
London Tin Corporation Ord.	0 15 6
Turnor & Newall	2 0 0
Associated Electrical Industries	1 2 6
Attock Oil	0 15 7½
Associated Portland Cement	1 4 6
Underground Electric Railways	1 1 10½
Electric Supply Corpn.	2 8 0
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. Ord.	0 17 0
Beira Railways	0 13 9
County of London Electric Supply Ord.	2 7 0
Marconi International Marine	2 0 0
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord.	2 19 0
General Elec. Ord.	2 6 3
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 18 9
L. & N. E. Rly.. 4 p. c. 2nd Pref.	38 10 0
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. dol.	14 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	0 12 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	1 11 3
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 7 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 7 3
Wm. Cory & Son	2 14 0

Market dull and uninteresting
Stock of rubber in the U. K. 131465 tons.
Increase on week 1359

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On and from the 15th instant, the Poona Inter and Third Class Express leaving and arriving Victoria Terminus at 14-45 and 12-30 respectively have been cancelled.

The following are therefore the arrivals and departures of our Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus.

Trains.	Arrivals. H. M.
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 00
Madras Mail	6 15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6 45
Calcutta Mail (via Cheoki)	8 15
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 55
Punjab Mail	12 15
Nagpur Express	14 00
Delhi and Allahabad Express III class	18 45
Poona Express	19 25
	Departures. H. M.
Delhi and Allahabad Express III class	7 00
Poona Express	8 00
Madras Express	12 15
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 45
Deccan Queen	17 00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	17 10
Calcutta Mail (via Cheoki)	22 45
Nagpur Express	22 00
Madras Mail	22 30
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 15

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Royal Yakuti

A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable-drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

HEALTH

IS REJUVENATION OF MAN.

VIRILINE

(for men)

Suffering from sexual weakness, diabilities, lassitude neurasthenia, nervousness, depression, loss of appetite and sleeplessness.
Price Rs. 3 for 40 and Rs. 7 for 100 tablets.
Also supplied in injections for quick cure. Price Rs. 4 per Box of 12 ampules.

PANCRESAL

(in diabettes.)

Activated and Potentiated Pancreas Hormone tablets to reduce sugar in urine and blood within 1—3 days.
Price Rs. 4 per bottle.

SANTUBEN

Prof. Dr. Wolff-Eisners Curative treatment of

TUBERCULOSIS.

Approved and tested in over 20,000 cases in all stages. It cures Tuberculosis including all complaints of catarrhal nature, light and medium cases which move between turban 2 and 3; also second stage of Tubercle forming in the lung and other organ. Cure Box Price Rs. 20; ½-Box Rs. 10.

PILOSAN

in piles (haemorrhoids)
The combined treatment with the 4 latest and most effective remedies for all cases of piles to obtain quick cure.
Price Rs. 4/8 per Cure Box

SANOQUIN

A curative remedy for Malaria and Blackwater fever. It is a combination of Quinine with gall acid being highly effective in small doses. Effects immediately and thousands are cured.
Price 50 tablets Rs. 3.

INFUSIP

TEA TABLETS

The most rapidly acting and very soothing remedy for all kind of Catarrh and affection of the respiratory organs and larynx.
Price Re. 1.

HAPPINESS

Rejuvenation of woman

FERTILINE

(for women)

Suffering from sterility, retarded development, Insomnia, Flabby figure, irregular menstruation and leaceorrhoea.
Price Rs. 3 for 40 and Rs. 7 for 100 tablets.
Also supplied in injections.
Price Rs. 4 per Box of 12 ampules.

Casanova-Cream

A new scientific and wonderful preparation for external use. Supplied in tubes sufficient for 30—40 application.
Price Rs. 2-8 per tube.

GOLDEN—Mother Pills.

Highly effective tablets to remove sterility in women. These tablets contain Corpus-Luteum which is an efficacious substance aganist barrenness of women and to help them to rejoice in the happiness of motherhood.
Price Rs. 7 for 70 gold coated pills.

AMURAL

(Birth Control)

An effective, safe and harmless remedy. Supplied in tablets.
Price Rs. 2-8.

ASTHMALYTE.

A new organic preparation to prevent or check an attack promptly with immediate relief to all cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.
Price:— Cure-Box Rs. 4.

GOUTOSAN

(in gout, Sciocatica)

A powerful uric acid solvent which immediately relieves pain and is quite harmless.
Price Rs. 2-8 for 42 tablets.

LEANOGEN

Activated Hormone preparations in combination with vegetable extracts for the diminution of Obesity and superfluous fat on the body. Price 25 tablets Rs. 2-8 and 50 tablets Rs. 4-8.
Literature on all preparations incling venereal diseases supplied on request.

DR. RICHARD WEISS,

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Mooljee Jaitha Buildings, 185, Princess Street, Bombay.

Film Dulls Teeth

It is a constant danger

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea.
The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums — a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

8-D-31

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Hankow Maru	4104	15 Mar.	28 Mar.
*Tokiwa ,,	6972	19 Mar.	29 Mar.
*Tenshima,	6754	29 Mar.	2 April
Haruna ,,	10500	---	7 April
xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	12 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	....	@21 ,,
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 April	28 April
*Tokushima Maru	5976	19 ,,	30 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Mar.	4 April
Suwa ,,	11000	2 April	19 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	1 April	7 April
Chichibu ,,	22000	14 April	21 April

*Subject to alteration without notice.
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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Honolulu Maru ..	14th Mar.	27th Mar.
Sumatra Maru ..	27th ,,	5th April
Hamburg Maru ..	9th April	21st ,,
Shin-i Maru	10th ,,	22nd ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	7th May

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STOCKS AND SHARES

CAWNPORE NEWS INDUCE SELLING

Absence Of Buying

Bombay, Mar. 25.

The share market opened easy but in bull support prices recovered. However news about riot at Cawnpore induced increased selling pressure which in the absence of during resulted in a decline. Raw Cotton market is quiet but steady and prices are moving within a narrow range which is affecting cloth demand. There is increased business in the miscellaneous section. Indian and Bundi Cement shares were quiet but Katni were in good request. Tata Power shares also fared well on improved inquiry but Andra shares are easy. There is no important change in Tata Steel Ordinary shares which after fluctuating within a range of one point closed at Rs. 24/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 25.
Bombay Dyeing 707; 12; 6; 7: 5
Century 256; 57; 55
Colaba 198; 8-2
Crescent 76
Fazul 401; ;6 397; 98; 95
Indore 366; 65-10
Madhowji N. 30
Nagpur 377; 80; 76
New Great 167; 68; 67
Pearl 245-10; 47; 41
Simplex 71; 70
Swadeshi 292; 95; 90
Burma 455; 57; 54
Hydro 111; 10-15; 11
Tram 119-6; 118-1; 119.6
Deff. 284-6
Ord. 24-10; 25.4; 24-8
Bundi 15-12; 6
Indian 191; 87
Katni Ord. 172
Alcock 166; 64-8

MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 25.

100 Ahm. Advance	304-6
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-10
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	705-10
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	255-0
500 Central India P	446-4
100 Central India	376-4
100 Colaba	108-2
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	78-4
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-0
100 Elphinstone P	22
100 Elphinstone	6-8
250 Fazulbhoy	395
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	132-8
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	366-4
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-2
100 Khatau	111-4
100 Kohinoor	146-4
250 Laxmi	1000
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	775
100 Meyer Sassoon	---
1000 Morarji	330
50 Mysore	115
200 New Great P.	215
200 New Great	167-5
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	147-8
250 Pearl	241-4
100 Phoenix	305-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1855-
250 Simplex	70
100 Swan	95
100 Swadeshi	290
250 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	24
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1575
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-12
50-25 Central	14-6
£10-5 Eastern	13
500 Imperial	1067-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	269-4
100-50 India	89-8
5 Union	3-4

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	15-6
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	187-8
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	105
40 Katni Dr.	700
100 Katni	172-8
10 Punjab P	9-12
10 Punjab	9-4
100 Shahabad	155-10

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-1
15 New India	18
200-1000 Oriental	1632-8
10 Vulcan	6-0-0

MINOTORS.

100 Ahmedabad	117-8
1000 Andhra Val. P.	980-4
1000 Andhra Val.	602-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-3
50 Bombay Tram	119-6
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	111-4
100 Tata Power P.	1070
1000 Tata Power	465-

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	765.0
100 Amritsar Patti	118-0
100 Central Province	83
100 Dho Baramati	92-8
100 Guzrat	58-8
90 Mandra Bhen	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	64-14

MINING.

10 Central India	5-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	14-12
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	115-4
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-8
30 Tata Steel D.	284-8
75 Tata Steel	24-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	164-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	202-8
250 Bom. Steam	182-8
50 Bom. Telephone	47
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-0
125 Burma Old	454-6
50 Bom. Burma New	170-0
100I Indian Bleaching	140-10
15 Scindia	7-7
8-1/2 per cent Govt. Paper	63-0
5 p.c. 194-55 Tax Free	100-15

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 25.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 38-6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/4
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/6.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92-14.
6p.c. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-8.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/1
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/15
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/7.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/12.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 101/4
Forward Rates:—1st April settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-1-0; 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-0-0
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, Mar. 25.

Liverpool Wheat:—
March s 4/0 1/2d down 1/2d
May s 4/1 1/2d down 1/2d
July s 4/3d down 1/2d.
Chicago Wheat:—
March dol 79 1/2 up 1/8
May dol 81 1/2 up 1/8
July dol 59 5/8 unchanged
London Linseed—
Mar/Apl £9-0-0 down sh 5
Market flat.
Argentine Linseed—
May 10.46 down 19
June 10.55 down 20
Market barely steady.
London Linseed Oil—
April sh 16/3d down sh 1
May/Aug sh 17/1 1/2d down 10 1/2d.
Market easy.
New York Sugar—
July 141 up 2
Sept 148 up 2
Dec 157 up 2
Market firm.
Wheat Cable: (Chicago)—

"Prices declined on favourable weather in North-west and favourable weather in South-west, but later advanced on covering by shorts. Closed steady."
Linseed Cable: (London)—
"Wheat weakness disturbing Linseed prices. Crushers are reported to have sold well ahead Oil. Speculative and hedge selling but believe prices near bottom. Compared with other Crude Oils Linseed Oil cheaper and in view anticipated smaller acreage in America, Canada, and Canadian insufficient moisture prices must eventually lift higher."

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Mar. 25.

Yesterday the local forward cotton market remained closed in honour of Sardar Bhagat Singh and others. However some prominent merchants are charged with doing business privately. This news created a stir in the market and one section did not allow resumption of business unless the matter was inquired. It is understood that according to the last notice issued, business was open for 24 hours. Thus the professional merchants were tempted to take advantage of doing business. However it must be said that the business was closed in the honour of Bhagat Singh and others and it shows that those who did business on the martal day did not care to respect the wishes of their Association.

To-day March Oomra and Bengal contracts ran out at Rs. 180/ and Rs. 169/ respectively. Liverpool opened at a rise of 1 point but later on prices improved to 4 points. Local market opened in the afternoon at Rs. 204/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 206/4 on Japanese buying. The buying continued till the close. Option dealers are contselling the situation and buyers of "Put" right on a fixed basis of Rs. 200/ appear to have no chance. Rates at 5-30 were as under:—
Broach A/M. 207/4
Broach J/A. 213/4
Oomra May 182
Bengal May 162

COTTON OPTIONS PREMIUMS.
Bombay, Mar. 25.
Double options "to Put" and "to Call" Broach A/M. market rate premium is Rs. 7/ and Broach J/A. delivery premium is Rs. 26/.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 25.

Broach M. G. Fine	211/217
Bengal	170/174
Mathia	168/178
Khandeish	173/183
Akola/Khamgaon	181/187
Nagpur/Wardha	189/197
Barsi/Pandherpur	177/185
Jalna/Aurangabad	174/184
Khandwa/Ganavad	185/187
Indore	133/135
Ujjain	199/200
Coompta	238/250

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 25.

March	139.00+3.50
June	146.00+0.10
September	143.00+0.20

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Mar. 25.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Sirhind 170
158 Do. Nandarbar 178 1/2
92 Do. Ranala 182
52 Do. Aurangabad 179
100 E. Sinner & Co. Veraval 185
153 Chachett T. & Co. Neemuch 3 on
117 S. Bharocha Veraval 177
100 A. Damodar Mandwna 183
54 M. Vighji Porbandar 176
11 Do. Khandwa 135

ROOM RATE.
Bombay, Mar. 25.
Bengal 159 May.
Broach 205 A/M.
Broach 211 J/A.
Oomra 180 May.

SPOT RATE.
Bombay, Mar. 25.

Bengal	177	172	169 165
Punjab	175	171	167 163
Rajputana	176	172	168 164
Broach	215	212	208
Oomra No 3	189	185	181
C. P. No. 1	203	199	195
C. P. No. 2	195	191	187

GOLD.
Bombay, Mar. 25.

Ready Gold Bar	21	3	0
Chaitra	21	3	9
Vaishakh	21	4	9
National Bank Bar	21	14	0
Chartered Bank Bar	21	13	0
Central Bank Bar	21	14	6
Sovereigns	13	8	3

Tone.—Quiet.

SILVER.
Bombay, Mar. 25.
Following firm advices both from China and London our market opened steady but later on declined on easier China advices.

Bar Silver Spot	44	3	0
Chaitra	39	9	0
Vaishakh	44	6	0
Chatra options Premium	0	13	0
Vaishkh options Premium	1	10	0

BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKETS.
Bombay, Mar. 25.

Linseed May	7	7	3
Linseed September	7	9	6
Wheat May	4	2	0
Wheat September	4	5	3
Cottonseed	2	10	0
Rapeseed	7	14	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.
Bombay, Mar. 25
Casterseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/4 Highest Rs. 34/8 Lowest Rs. 33/13 Closing Rs. 34/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/6 Highest Rs. 34/7 Lowest Rs. 33/13 Closing Rs. 34/1

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Farm Board's Holdings Cause Nervousness

GENERAL SELLING FOLLOWED BY TRADE BUYING.

A Two-Sided Market.

Bombay, March 25.

Considerable nervousness prevails among speculators of American Cotton regarding the holdings of about 1,300,000 Bales by the Farm Board. Some months it was announced that there will not be thrown on the market Until the end of the next July and now when the Board is not to stabilise prices of the next American Cotton it is but natural that these holdings will be pressed for sale. This problem is now drawing the attention and while some professional are selling, trade is absorbing these offerings.

The announcement of the Farm Board has unnerved the bull operators and it sems that the cotton growers have not responded to the call of a drastic reduction in the acreage under cotton. Present sagging tendency of the market and the threat of the Farm Board in all probability will induce farmers to reduce the acreage materially. Of course this is problematic and while we are inclined to look for some decline in the near future, it appears that eventually prices will work to higher levels. However one shall have to wait for periods of crop deterioration for advances and we see no hurry to have a long interest at the moment. Prices of Egyptian Cotton are gradually declining and those of our mills who have bought freely foreign cottons will have to pass through uneasy period for some time.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market early declined on general selling but later on rallied on trade buying and short-covering. Prices fluctuated withing a range of 18 points and finally closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.80 c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 10.44c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 8 points and declined further on long liquidation. There was also little short selling and later on India also sold. The offerings were taken up by trade interests in a declining market. The market closed at a loss of 10 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 1 points to 5.84 and sales were 600 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures are neglected in following American cotton recorded a decline of 10 points with May 4.60 and July 4.69.

Further sharp break of 27 to 29 points in established in the prices of Sakel Egyptians. Uppers declined 16 points.

The Alexandra Market was weak with heavy selling resulting in a decline of 67 points in May Sakel and 37 points in Upper April option.

SOME SETBACK IN VALUES.

Messrs. Langley and Co., in their report dated 23rd instant state as under:—

The week under review ended with values in New York from 17 to 19 points higher after a period of erratic markets. Advances have continued to be met by long liquidation and selling by the Co-operatives and the declines have brought out considerable buying and price fixing by the Trade. The uncertainties of the acreage reduction question and the nervousness engendered by the many sided operations of the Farm Board have led to a withdrawal of much of the recent speculative interest in the market and a state of quietude appears to be developing. A feature of interest was the issue on Friday of the Official Final Ginning figures for the season 1930-31 at 13,754,000 running bales, being equivalent to 13,930,000 bales of 500 lbs. For purposes of comparison with previous crop estimates for the season, the latter figures must be taken and it is worthy of note that the final ginners were 313,000 bales smaller than the December Bureau estimate of 14,243,000 bales. The amount ginned from January 15th to the end of the season is only 169,000 bales comparing with 357,000 bales, 271,000 bales and 139,000 bales for the same period over the previous four seasons. and this would seem to us to indicate that the price level ruling over this period has not been sufficiently remunerative to attract cotton to the Gins. We consider this fact instructive when considering the likely reduction of acreage, and it confirms us in our view that, in addition to the reduced acreage there will be a more important reduction in the yield per acre of flnt cotton as a result of attempts at economical cultivation by way of reduced use of fertilisers, reduced labour charges and a smaller use of insect poisons.

For the moment, however, the market is more concerned with the immediate future and the situation has been further complicated by an announcement made on Saturday by the Farm Board that no stabilising of wheat prices will be attempted with the 1931 crop. It is generally feared that a similar announcement will be made in the near future as regards the 1931 cotton crop and such an announcement would undoubtedly cause some setback in values. It would, however, clear the atmosphere of uncertainty that has clouded the market for so long and would we think have an important bearing on the acreage question. Should such a break in values occur, we recommend advantage being taken of it to increase holdings as the recent drastic liquidation has improved the technical position considerably.

PRIVATE CABLES—
New York May Highest 10.88 (2-57 p.m.)
New York May Lowest 10.70 (1-36 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market influenced by political propaganda. Buyers cautious with bids somewhat under the market.

New York: Decline caused by inference Farm Board will suspend operations after July. Market seems inclined to resist the decline.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from Liverpool Agents cabled on 24th instant:—

9 a.m. New York cables: Revised estimate total stock American cotton all hands end of January is 14,469,000 bales. January end stock Indian cotton all hands in India including unpicked portion of current crop estimated at 4,768,000 bales compared with 5,342,000 same date last year. Outside United States mill situation unchanged Japan reports improvement. Mill situation United States fairly good.

9-46 a.m.: Bearish feeling increased by statement that Farm Board will not support New Crop Wheat.

11-14 a.m.: Liverpool: Liquidation of small longs. Small market.

2-44 p.m. New York cables: Textiles quieter but prices steady. Market small, liquidation and professional selling taken by trade, good undertone, awaiting crop developments.

4-37 p.m. New York cables: Farm Board announces: Has no definite information as to intention cotton farmers reduce acreage this year and that its policy towards cotton will not be determined until additional data secured on several phases cotton situation. Reiterates no decision reached regarding 1,300,000 bales held by Stabilization Corporation beyond announcement some time ago it will not be sold before July thirtyfirst.

9-13 p.m. New York: Long liquidation taken by scale down buying limits.

Reuter's cable: New York early declined on general selling, but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts.

Approximate difference between markets:—
Liverpool May (expected) eq 5.78
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 205 eq 4.65
Difference 113 points eq Rs. 50
New York May (close) 10.84 eq 5.42
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 205 eq 4.65
Difference 77 points eq Rs. 34
Liverpool-New York:—
(At Liverpool close) May 73, Oct 56 (American point).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 24.

March	10.70 plus 01
May	10.85 plus 04
Middling Spot	10.44

New York: 10.55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	---
May	10.79
July	11.05

New York: Noon Call

March	10.68
May	10.81
July	11.06

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 24.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 11,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain 4,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON)
Liverpool, March 24.
March opening 5.75; closing 5.71 minus 10
April closing 5.73 minus 10
May opening 5.79; closing 5.76 minus 10
June closing 5.80 minus 10
July opening 5.88; closing 5.85 minus 10
August closing 5.89 minus 10
September closing 5.92 minus 10
October opening 5.98; closing 5.96 minus 10
November closing 5.99 minus 10
December closing 6.03 minus 10
January opening 5.10; closing 6.07 minus 10
February closing 6.11 minus 10
March closing 6.15 minus 10
Middling Spot closing 5.85 minus 14

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, March 24.
Estimated Spot Sales 6,000 bales
Sales for Export Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton 250 bales.

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 24.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.46
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.54
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.63
Oomra, Good	3.88
Oomra, Fully Good	4.01
Oomra, Fine	4.26
Bengal, Good	3.66
Bengal, Fully Good	3.81
Bengal, Fine	3.96
Scinde, Fully Good	3.81
Scinde, Fine	3.96
Scinde, Superfine	4.12

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 24.

March	9.04
May	8.97
July	8.96
September	8.77
October	8.
November	8.34
January	8.38
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	8.55

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 25.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 24-3-31	8272000	7839000
Receipts Yesterday 24.3-31	11000	8000
Exports to date 24-3-31	5487000	5804000
Stock at Ports 20-3-31	3831000	1924000
Stock Interior Towns 20.3-31	1379000	1203000
Stock Liverpool 20-3-31	1140000	1002000
Visible Supply 20-3-31	7579000	4753000
Quantity in Sight 20.3-31	11973000	12716000
Quantity out of Sight 20-31-31	7485000	9556000

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown.
Bombay, Mar. 25.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 413/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 64 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 86/ per ton.

IT'S ALL SATISFACTION!

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1931.

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Nationwide Mourning Over Lahore Executions.

ASHES CARRIED IN PROCESSION TO RIVER RAVI.

Hartals, Processions And Protests.

"MAHATMA'S HANDS DEFINITELY WEAKENED".

LAHORE, March 24.

Ashes of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev picked from the place where they were cremated were brought here this evening and carried in a procession to the River Ravi where the last rites were performed:—A.P.

LAHORE'S TOUCHING TRIBUTES

—:o:—

Moulana Zaffar Ali On India's Helplessness

LAHORE, Mar. 24.

In addition to the general hartal the local colleges including the D. A. V. College, the Dyalsingh College and the F. C. College remained closed to-day.

To offer prayers for peace to the souls of the departed, over 50,000 people including a large number of ladies gathered in Minto Park. There were many touching scenes. Men, women and boys shed silent tears and when Sardar Kishensingh, Bhagat Singh's father, came in sobbing, the whole congregation showed its sorrow many being unable to control their flood of tears. Maulana Zaffar Ali addressed the congregation and declared that India had never in its history felt its helplessness so much as it felt on the 23rd March when Bhagat Singh and his comrades were hanged and their ashes were consigned to the bed of the Sutlej.

A SILENT PROCESSION.

A silent procession started from Nilagumbad at 2 p.m. and terminated at about six outside Mori Gate.

The City Congress Committee and the Punjab Seva Dal half-masted their flags to-day.

It is understood that two young men, one of them a Sikh, were arrested for alleged obstruction.—A. P.

PROCESSION AND HARTAL IN LUCKNOW.

—:o:—

A Warning Against Split

LUCKNOW, Mar. 24.

News that Bhagat Singh and others were hanged at Lahore yesterday, created considerable excitement here. A partial hartal was observed and a large procession carrying black flags and photographs of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdeo passed through the principal thoroughfares.

Later, a mass meeting was held and the following resolution was adopted unanimously: "This meeting offers its heartfelt condolence to the families of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdeo on their being executed in utter disregard of the sentiments and wishes of all classes in the country, and while expressing its admiration for their courage, patriotism and selfless devotion to the cause of Indian freedom, exhorts people to guard against any possibility of split in the Nationalist ranks at this juncture, and strictly to adhere to the creed of non-violence and carry on the struggle for complete independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi with redoubled vigour."—A. P.

Calcutta Condemns Executions.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

Meetings were held in different parts of the city this afternoon and speeches were made on and resolutions adopted condemning the Lahore executions. A large number of women carrying black flags were present at some of the meetings.

THREE MEN ARRESTED.

Spasmodic efforts to stop vehicular traffic in Burrabazar District were made this morning, when the news of the Lahore execution was known to the public. Three men were arrested in this connection but they were subsequently let off. Police pickets have been stationed at important street crossings to deal with eventualities, but to a late hour of the afternoon no incident was reported.—A. P.

Madras Observes Hartal.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Mar. 24.

Volunteers carrying black flags and placards announcing the news of the execution of Bhagat Singh and others went round the city in the morning calling for a hartal as a protest. Shopkeepers in various parts of the city responded promptly.—A. P.

"Mahatma's Hands Definitely Weakened.

—:o:—

KARACHI, March 24.

That Gandhi's hands have been definitely weakened so far as his carrying with him the different Congress schools of thought is concerned is the prevalent opinion in Congress circles over Bhagat Singh's execution.—A.P.

Young Patriots' Sympathy

On behalf of the Young Patriots' League, Mr. Baliwala has forwarded the following Message to Sardar Kishan Singh:—

"Shocked and grieved to hear the execution of your brave son, Bhagat Singh, the hero of the nation. He is dead, but he lives eternally to the dismay of the Bureaucracy. Please accept sympathy in your bereavement. The youths will never forget the martyrdom of Bhagat Singh."

Shiroda Observes Complete Hartal.

(From A Correspondent).

SHIRODA, March 25.

Shiroda and adjoining villages observed complete hartal. People are much dejected.

Hartal In Nagpur.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Mar. 25.

Great excitement prevails in the city owing to the execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev. Hartal has been declared to-day throughout the city and all shops, schools, etc., have been closed. The Vanar Sena persuaded the merchants of the weekly market to close down their shops. A black flag demonstration will start this evening from the Congress House terminating in a meeting in Chitnis Park.

MR. THOMAS JOHNSTON.

—:o:—

Appointed Lord Privy Seal.

LONDON, March 24.

Mr. Thomas Johnston, M.P., has been appointed Lord Privy Seal in succession to the late Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshort.—Reuter.

Dates For Official Business Of Assembly.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 24.

The President of the Assembly has directed provisionally that the Assembly shall meet on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th instant for the disposal of official business.—A.P.

Calcutta—The Chief Presidency Magistrate has accepted Lt. Nalini Mohan Roy Chowdhury, Zemindar of Tepa in Rangpur District, as surety on behalf of Satindranath Sen, leader of the Satyagraha movement in Barisal, who had been ordered to be of good behaviour for three years in connection with "bad livelihood" proceedings. The conviction of Sen under the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance and the Prisons Act will be remitted in view of the Delhi agreement.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST LAHORE EXECUTIONS.

A mammoth meeting was held at Azad Maidan, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, to protest against the executions of Bhagat Sing and Comrades. (Inset) Mr. K. F. Nariman addressing the gathering.

A view of the huge procession that started from Chowpatty to Azad Maidan on Tuesday evening to protest against Lahore executions.

ANOTHER PARTIAL HARTAL IN CITY

—:o:—

40,000 MILL WORKERS STRIKE

—:o:—

Cloth Shops Picketed.

A partial hartal was again observed in Bombay as a protest against the execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his two comrades. About 40,000 workers employed in thirty mills struck work to observe hartal. They then went in a procession bareheaded, carrying red flags and shouting "Bhagat Singh Zindabad", etc. The procession went from Lal Baug to Azad Maidan via Lamington Road and returned to Lal Baug after halting, a few minutes, at Azad Maidan.

CLOTH SHOP PICKETED.

In other parts of the city many shops remained closed. The cloth shops which were opened in Market at Chukla were picketed by Desh Sevikas.

5,000 Aerial Attacks In N. W. F. P. Operations.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montague replying to the points raised in the course of the debate on Air Estimates in the Commons said that five thousand attacks had been made by the Air Force during the North-West Frontier operations which had been conducted with skill and determination. Without entering into controversy regarding the Air Force versus any other branch of Services, he thought that in that particular area the substitution of Air Force had been definitely justified by results. —Reuter.

FULFIL CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT.

—:o:—

Sholapur's Demands.

RELEASE OF ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS URGED.

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, March 24.

The Sholapur and Chirner day was observed here yesterday, by observing a complete Hartal and taking out a procession with black flags.

A meeting was held in the evening which was attended by nearly five thousand people, and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"As several political prisoners who are entitled to be released, according to the correct interpretation of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement, such as persons convicted under Sholapur Martial Law Regulations, in Bilashi and Chirner cases, for Forest Satyagraha, for instigating the Police and under section 124-A, and such other sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, have not been released as yet, this meeting of the citizens of Sholapur records its opinion that unless all these prisoners are set at liberty immediately, the Government will not be supposed to have fulfilled the conditions of the settlement and the object of the Settlement to create an atmosphere of peace and good-will, will not succeed.

Similarly the Government should withdraw the cases pending against the people of Chirner, Karad, etc.

Further, this meeting is of opinion that in the interest of peace and to achieve the real object of the Settlement, it is essential to release all the Political prisoners, and withdraw all political cases pending and not to lay undue stress on the wording of the Settlement.

PROPOSED DIVORCE LAW.

—:o:—

Excitement At Trinidad.

INDIANS INVOKE MAHATMA'S AID.

LONDON, March 25.

Port of Spain—There is considerable excitement at Trinidad owing to the proposal to introduce the divorce law, a measure which has been passed by the Legislature on the official vote. A meeting comprising Christians, Muslims and Hindus headed by the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Anglican Bishop and other Prelates, as well as Hindu Pundits, was decided to oppose the measure as it is "contrary to the population's religious and moral convictions" Indians have cabled to Mahatma Gandhi invoking his aid.—Reuter.

The Port Officer, Port Okha wires under date March 24:—S.S. Capecross (Line: Sun Shipping Company, Agents: Messrs. Kalyanji Mavji and Company) arrived Port Okha on the 19th instant with 4328 tons coal and left Port Okha on the 23rd instant for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.—A.P.

Muzaffurpur.—Prisoners convicted in connection with Jawahar Day celebrations have all been released.—A.P.

PHENOMENAL DEMAND FOR KHADI.

Nation's Recognition Of True Significance.

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION REPORT.

The following are extracts from the report of the All-India Spinners' Association for the year ending 30th September 1930:—

The year that has closed, was for khadi, a memorable year. As Gandhiji took his first step in the march to Dandi to translate the resolution of independence passed at Lahore into action, the whole country stood completely transformed. Mass efforts on an unprecedented scale was applied to the working of the Congress programme and in this all-round march khadi did not lag behind. So great was the rush for khadi that before even the date of the breach of the salt law, stocks all over the country were thoroughly depleted. It was evident that existing arrangements for production and distribution were not adequate to meet the new and rising level of demand. In these circumstances, to maintain the supply Gandhiji advised that khadi be sold in exchange for yarn only. The advice was communicated to the various bhandars and in pursuance of this the Bombay bhandar suspended sales for cash for sometime. At the same time it was felt that prompt and effective measures would have to be taken to increase the production of khadi in villages to the utmost extent.

BOYCOTT STIMULATES PRODUCTION.

Two considerations came up against this course, it had been decided at the outset to refrain from extending the operations and responsibility of the Association so as to keep all the resources in men and money available for the prosecution of the Satyagraha movement. Besides, the ranks of workers were being rapidly thinned and there were doubts whether the requisite personnel for work of expansion could be secured and kept together. On the other side, it became impossible to ignore the insistent call for khaddi. The great importance of the boycott of foreign cloth in the fight for independence had been fully realised and this, therefore, continuously occupied the forefront in the struggle. It was in the actual prosecution of the boycott that the key position of khadi became strikingly evident.

EXPLORING AVENUES OF EXPANSION.

It was apparent that if it was desired to keep out foreign cloth effectively and to attain national self-sufficiency in the matter of clothing, increasing reliance will have to be placed on working up the vast possibilities of khadi production. Our duty was at once to explore these possibilities. The branches all over the country were directed to investigate the conditions in their area with a view to finding out suitable fields for immediate increase in production and arrangements were made to work up these fields as best as possible. The response was quick and large It was discovered that there was sufficient scope for extension of operations to satisfy the requirements for khadi on a much larger scale only if the people could remain content with the coarser cloth for the time being. An abnormally heavy fall in the price of cotton had taken place by this time so that the cultivator could scarcely realise for his cotton about two thirds of what it had cost him to produce. The only way for him to make good his deficit was to himself convert the cotton into yarn and receive higher value for it. This stimulated the production of large quantities of yarn and helped to speed up the process of increasing the supply of khadi. But the progress in this direction experienced a serious check. The yarn that under these circumstances came from villages was naturally coarse, ranging between six and nine counts, and the demand that had grown up under the new impetus was largely for cloth of fine or at least medium texture, so that while it was difficult on one hand to dispose of the coarse material, the demand for cloth of higher counts —say, between 16" and 20"—remained largely unsatisfied on the other. This anomalous situation led to a slackening of the pace in subsequent months; and although taking the year as a whole production rose by 70 per cent. it is felt that much more might have been achieved if the people could have accommodated themselves to the coarser quality of cloth.

OTHER DIFFICULTIES.

There were other factors also operating to the disadvantage of Khadi. Workers in different areas were clapped in jail and this, besides dislocating the existing arrangements for production and sale, brought up serious difficulties in the way of organising new fields and extending the work to providing satisfactorily for the new demand. The limitation of funds was another serious obstacle in the way of expansion.

SPURIOUS KHADI CLOGS PROGRESS.

It is an irony of fate that for years past as Gandhiji laboured to create demand for khadi and secure for it a position of privilege, the mills, anxious to appropriate to themselves what was due to the poor peasants and weavers, started manufacturing cloth looking like khadi and went so far as to press the name "Khadi" also in to their service, styling as such the goods manufactured on their machines. Large quantities of mill cloth turned out and stamped as Khadi were thus thrown on the market to tempt those desirous of clothing themselves in the national uniform. The merchants too had no scruples in offering spurious khadi as genuine. This handicap to the progress of khadi remained while the Satyagraha Movement went forward.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE MISCONSTRUED.

The sentiment in favour of Khadi was diluted to some extent by a change of emphasist from khadi to swadeshi and by the prominent attention which the mills received in association with the name of the Congress. Although the Congress sanction to the mills was only of a permissive character and implied no recommendation, the tone suffered and even in Congress circles the insistence on Khadi weakened down and mill cloth came to be accorded a place in exhibitions organised under Congress or allied auspices.

REVIEW OF ALL-INDIA PRODUCTION.

In spite, however, of these difficulties considerable progress has been made during the years as will be seen from the figures given below:

Comparative statement showing Production figures for the year ended 30th September, 1929 and 30th September, 1930.

Province	Production of Yarn 1928-29 Rs.	1929-30 Rs.	Percentage increase in 1929-30 per cent.
Andhra	339845	798086	135
Behar	234785	387732	65
Bengal	438469	425998	...
Delhi	130329	250283	92
Gujarat	31863	37090	16
Karnatak	68472	94342	38
Kashmir	119112	233308	97
Maharashtra	147598	103099	115
Punjab	141556	302772	115
Rajasthan	276568	459112	66
Tamil Nad & Kerala	1115654	1619949	45
United Provinces	168132	511186	204
Utkal	43104	77849	81
	3155487	5300816	68

INCREASE IN TOTAL PRODUCTION.

The total production has increased by 68 per cent. over that of the previous year. Some of the provinces have even made a much greater advance. Andhra, Punjab and Maharashtra have more than doubled their production while Delhi and Kashmir have recorded very nearly a hundred per cent. increase. The United Provinces have, however, the greatest ad-

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